The New-York Times.

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

The Great Battle Not Yet Commenced.

Our Troops All Over the Rappahannock in Good Order.

The Lines of Rebel Batteries in the Rear of Fredericksburgh.

All the Guns in the First Line Opened Upon Our Troops.

VERY LITTLE HARM DONE

The Rebel Fire Silenced by Our Batteries.

The Rebel Forces Concentrated and a Battle Probable To-Day.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Friday Morning, Dec. 12—10 o'clock.

After occupying the river-front of the city last night, we lost about one hundred men in killed and wounded, while driving the rebels through the city.

They fired on our men as they advanced through the streets, while secreted in and behind houses. But much mercy was shown to those who were caught.

This morning a dense fog hid everything from view, but now it is partially passing away.

The troops commenced moving at an early hour, Maj.-Gen. SUMNER's Grand Division leading the way over in front of the city, to be followed by Maj.-Gen. HOOKER's Grand Division.

Gen. FRANKLIN's Grand Division, which crosses nearly three miles below the city is nearly over. At 9 o'clock the first gun was fired there, the engagement lasting about half an hour, the rebels not making a very spirited reply.

It is thought the troops will all be over by noon. Information received during the night and this morning, from deserters and prisoners, show that the rebels have two strong lines of batteries in the rear of the city. The first one being one mile back, and the second a mile from the first.

The whole army is in rapid motion, and well concentrated. The troops are in excellent spirits and anxious to be led upon the enemy's works.

The enemy have concentrated their forces, and it is believed will give battle!

Much will depend upon the result to-day.

All feel sanguine of success.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Friday, Dec. 12—Evening.

At 11 o'clock this morning the fog began to clear away, but before 11 the air was again thick, which continued until 2 o'clock, when it entirely disappeared.

At 2½ o'clock the rebels opened with all their guns posted on the first ridge of hills. Their main fire was directed upon the city, which was filled with our troops. Those guns which were posted on the left of the ridge were opened on the large body of troops which crossed at the two lower bridges, and had formed in line of battle, and were moving obliquely down the river, fronting the Massaponax. Although several of their shells exploded over our troops, none were injured.

Gen. BAYARD's Cavalry, which crossed on the lower bridge, had five men killed, while endeavoring to ascertain the enemy's position.

The troops which crossed below, are sleeping on their arms to-night, the advance being within three-quarters of a mile of Massaponax Creek, their left resting on the Rappahannock.

The enemy occupy the opposite side of the creek in force.

The guns posted on the bank this side of the river, silenced the enemy's artillery after a duel of half an hour. This ended the firing for the day.

The only damage done by the rebel shells thrown into the city was to add so much to its destruction.

Twenty-five of our men were killed last night in the streets of the city, while driving the rebels out.

Nearly every house in the city has been damaged more or less by the firing of the past two days. Several splendid residences have been completely riddled as also all the churches. The fire appeared to be directed on the most prominent edifices.

Several cases of wanton destruction of property occurred by our troops when they entered—property which could be of no use to the enemy. In many houses the furniture all remained, showing that their occupants left in haste.

Some of our troops mistook the British flag for a secesh, and tore it from the residence of the British Consul. This morning owner came over to recover it, and the same was returned to him.

The main body of the army is now over the river, the balance being in position to cross at any time.

There is no indication of the enemy evacuating. If they remain, a battle must immediately ensue.

THE OPERATIONS OF THURSDAY.

Full Particulars from Our Special Correspondent.

Telegraphic Dispatch Via Washington.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Va., Thursday Night, Dec. 11.

I localize this letter Fredericksburgh, but it is assuredly "living" Fredericksburgh "no more." A city soulless, rent by wrack of war, and shooting up in flames athwart night's sky, is the pretty little antique spot by the Rappahannock, erewhile the peculiar scene of dignified ease and retirement.

The advance of the Right Grand Division of the Army of the Potomac rests here to-night, after a series of operations which are certainly among the most extraordinary of the war. To those who retired to rest, uninformed of what night was destined to bring forth, the spectacle this morning must have seemed strange enough to be the improvisation of the magician's art. One hundred and fifty pieces of cannon covered the circular sweep of the heights of Fredericksburgh; 150,000 men in battle array had sprung from the earth, and lay, ready for the advance, behind those heights. But to the initiated, who spent the night in vigils and knew what work crowded its busy hours, it was all intelligible enough. All night artillery came, and came with its ceaseless, heavy rumble, and as each battery arrived from the rear it was posted in the place selected for it by the Chief of Artillery. All night the perpetual tramp of men moving to the front filled the air. Pontoon trains unwound their long, snake-like forms, and were drawn, each boat by its team, down to the river's brink.

It had been determined, in council of war, held on Wednesday, that, instead of extending our lines of operations along the river from Falmouth to Port Conway, the entire army should be crossed at or near Fredericksburgh.

Five pontoon bridges were to be thrown across the river,—the first at the Lacey House, which lies directly opposite the end of the main street of Fredericksburgh, half a mile below Falmouth; the second and third within a few hundred yards from the first. The remaining two were to be thrown over a mile and a half or two miles further down the stream, and on these the Grand Division of Gen. FRANKLIN—the left—would cross, while SUMNER's and HOOKER's Grand Divisions—right and centre—would use the three upper ones.

It was about 3 o'clock this morning when the boats were unshipped from the teams at the river's brink. Swiftly and silently the Engineer Corps proceeded to their work. A dense fog filled the valleys and water margin, through which the bridge-builders appeared as spectral forms. The recital of the TIMES' Special Correspondent with the left will inform you of the details of the construction of the two lower—Franklins'—bridges. Work there was performed with perfect success—the Engineers being allowed to complete the first without any interruption whatever, while the construction of the other was but slightly interrupted by the fire of the rebel sharpshooters.

We were not so fortunate with the upper bridges. The artificers had but got fairly to work, when at five o'clock the firing of two guns from one of the enemy's batteries announced that we were discovered. They were signal guns. Rapid volleys of musketry, discharged at our bridge builders, immediately followed. This was promptly responded to on our side, by the opening of several batteries. The fog, however, still hung densely over the river. It was still quite dark, and the practice of the artillerists was necessarily very much at random. The Engineer Corps suffered severely from the fire of the Sharpshooters concealed in the town. The little band was being murderously thinned, and presently the work on the bridges slackened, and then ceased.

Meanwhile the firing from our batteries, posted about a mile from the river, was kept up vigorously. The effect was singular enough, and it was difficult to believe that the whole affair was not a phantasmagoria. It was still quite dark, the horizon around being lit up only by the flash of projectiles, which reappeared in explosive flame on the other side of the river.

Daylight came, but with it came not clearness of vision for on-lookers. The mist and smoke not only did not lighten, but grew more opaque and heavy, hugging the ground closely. Our gunners, however, still continued to launch their missiles at a venture. The rebel batteries hardly returned our fire, and this chariness of their ammunition they preserved all day—not a dozen rounds being fired during the whole forenoon.

Toward 8 o'clock a large party of General Officers, among them Gen. BURNSIDE, the Corps Commanders, and many others of high rank, had congregated in front of and on the balcony of Gen. SUMNER's headquarters, Phillips' House, situated about a mile directly back of the Lacy House. The performance could be heard, but not seen—the stage was obstinately hidden from view, and all were impatient that the curtain should rise. Aids and couriers came and went with messages to and from the batteries and bridges.

At 9½ o'clock official notification was received that the two bridges on the extreme left were completed, and Gen. FRANKLIN sent to Gen. BURNSIDE to know if he should cross his force at once. The reply was that he should wait until the upper bridges also were completed.

Meantime, with the latter but little progress was made. During the next couple of hours half a dozen attempts were made to complete the bridges, but each time the party was repulsed with severe loss. On the occasion of one essay, Capt. BRAINERD, of the Fiftieth New-York Volunteer Engineers, went out on the bridge with eleven men. Five immediately fell by the balls of the rebel sharpshooters. Capt. PERRINE led another party, and was shot through the neck, and the Sixty-sixth and Fifty-seventh New-York regiments, which were supporting the Fiftieth and Fifteenth New-York Volunteer Engineers—Gen. WOODBURY's Brigade—suffered severely. It was a hopeless task, and we made little or no progress. The rebel sharpshooters, posted in the cellars of the houses of the front street, not fifty yards from the river, behind stone walls and in rifle-pits, were able to pick off with damnable accuracy any party of engineers venturing on the half-completed bridges.

The case was perfectly clear. Nothing can be done till they are dislodged from their lurking places. There is but one way of doing this effectually,—shell the town. At 10 o'clock Gen. BURNSIDE gives the order, "Concentrate the fire of all your guns on the city, and batter it down!" You may believe, they were not loth to obey. The artillery of the right—eight batteries—was commanded by Col. HAYS; Col. TOMPKINS, right centre—eleven batteries—Col. TYLER, left centre—seven batteries: Capt. DERUSSY, left—nine batteries. In a few moments these thirty-five batteries, forming a total of one hundred and seventy-nine guns, ranging from ten-pounder Parrott's to four and half inch siege guns, posted along the convex side of the arc of the circle, formed by the bend of the river and land opposite Fredericksburgh, opened on the doomed city. The effect was, of course, terrific, and, regarded merely as a phenomenon, was among the most awfully grand conceivable. Perhaps what will give you the liveliest idea of its effect is a succession, absolutely without intermission, of the very loudest thunder peals. It lasted thus for upward of an hour, fifty rounds being fired from each gun, and I know not how many hundred tons of iron were thrown into the town.

The congregated Generals were transfixed. Mingled satisfaction and awe was upon every face. But what was tantalizing, was that though a great deal could be heard, nothing could be seen, the city being still enveloped in fog and mist. Only a denser pillar of smoke, defining itself on the back ground of the fog, indicated where the town had been fired by our shells. Another and another column showed itself, and we presently saw that at least a dozen houses must be on fire.

Toward noon the curtain rolled up, and we saw that it was indeed so. Fredericksburgh was in conflagration. Tremendous though this firing had been, and terrific though its effect obviously was on the town, it had not accomplished the object intended. It was found by our gunners almost impossible to obtain a sufficient depression of their pieces to shell the front part of the city, and the rebel sharpshooters were still comparatively safe behind the thick stone walls of the houses.

During the thick of the bombardment a fresh attempt had been made to complete the bridge. It failed, and evidently nothing could be done till a party could be thrown over to clean out the rebels and cover the bridge head. For this mission Gen. BURNSIDE called for volunteers, and Col. HALL, of Fort Sumter fame, immediately responded that he had a brigade that would do the business. Accordingly, the Seventh Michigan and Nineteenth Massachusetts, two small regiments, numbering in all about four hundred men, were selected for the purpose.

The plan was that they should take the pontoon boats of the first bridge, of which there were ten lying on the bank of the river, waiting to be added to the half-finished bridge, cross over in them, and land ing, drive out the rebels.

Nothing could be more admirable or more gallant than the execution of this daring feat. Rushing down the steep banks of the river, the party found temporary shelter behind the pontoon boats lying scattered on the bank, and behind the piles of planking destined for the covering of the bridge, behind rocks, &c. In this situation they acted some fifteen or twenty minutes as sharpshooters, they and the rebels observing each other. In the meantime new and vigorous artillery firing was commenced on our part, and just as soon as this was fairly developed, the Seventh Michigan rose from their crouching places, rushed for the pontoon boats, and pushing them into the water, rapidly filled them with twenty-five or thirty each.

The first boat pushes off. Now, if ever, is the rebels' opportunity. Crack! Crack! Crack! from fifty lurking-places go rebel rifles at the gallant fellows, who, stooping low in the boat, seek to avoid the fire. The murderous work was well done. Lustily, however, pull the oarsmen, and presently, having passed the middle of the stream, the boat and its gallant freight come under cover of the opposite bluffs.

Another and another boat follows. Now is their opportunity. Nothing could be more amusing, in its way, than the result. Instantly they see a new turn of affairs. The rebels pop up by the hundred, like so many rats, from every cellar, rifle-pit and stone wall, and scamper off up the streets of the town. With all their fleetness, however, many of them were much too slow. With incredible rapidity the Michigan and Massachusetts boys sweep up the hill, making a rush for the lurking-places occupied by the rebels, and gaining them, each man capturing his two or three prisoners. The pontoon boats on their return trip took over more than a hundred of these fellows.

You can imagine with what intense interest the crossing of the first boat-load of our men was watched by the numerous spectators on the shore, and with what enthusiastic shouts their landing on the opposite side was greeted. It was an authentic piece of human heroism, which moves men as nothing else can. The problem was solved. This flash of bravery had done what scores of batteries and tons of metal had failed to accomplish. The country will not forget that little band. Their loss in the perilous enterprise was, so far as I could ascertain, as follows:

KILLED.

A. Wickson, Co. A.

Corp. Jos. L. Rice, Co. C.

WOUNDED.

J. N. Basna, Co. G, mortally.

Riley Faulkner, severely.

Lieut. Secore, Co. C; C. H. Hewson, Co. C—hand.

Sergt. Thos Caldwell, Co. F, severely wounded in shoulder.

Jos. Crene, Co. F—arm.

The party once across, and the rebels cleaned out, it took the engineers but a brief period to complete the bridge. They laid hold with a will, plunging waist-deep into the water, and working as men work who are under inspiration. In less than half an hour the bridge was completed, and the head of the column of the Right Grand Division, consisting of Gen. HOWARD's command, was moving upon it over the Rappahannock. A feeble attempt from the rebel batteries was made to shell the troops in crossing, but it failed completely.

Your correspondent found an opportunity to cross the river along with the party who first went over, in a boat, having been curious to take a closer view of the city which we have for near a month been observing over the river, not three hundred yards wide, without the power of visitation. As the rebels were in very considerable force on the heights back of the city, one could not extend his perambulations beyond the street fronting on the river. Every one of the houses which I here entered, a dozen or more, is torn to pieces by shot and shell, and the fire still hotly rages in a dozen parts of the city. A few citizens—a score or two, perhaps—male and female, presently made their appearance, emerging out of the cellars, whither they had taken refuge during the bombardment. Three women—white—whom we found in a cellar, told us that they, with a majority of the inhabitants, had moved out of Fredericksburgh a fortnight or so previously, but that, growing reassured by our long delay, they, with a good many others, had come back the evening before. The former inhabitants they report as now living in various parts of the environs, some in negro huts, and others in tents made with bedclothes, &c.

During the afternoon of the bombardment we observed a couple of white handkerchiefs waved out of the windows of a house in the city. This was taken by some for a flag of truce, and the Chief of Artillery was on the point of causing the shelling to cease. Gen. BURNSIDE, however, decided that it was probably merely only the wonted rebel ruse, and ordered operations to be continued. We found out that the demonstrations were made by two of the women referred to, with the desire that we should send over a boat and convey them away from Fredericksburgh.

Among other prominent objects during the bombardment was a large British flag, flying over the house of the English Consul. This personage, however, was not found in his house when we entered the city, and the flag was taken possession of and brought away.

A number of rebel dead were found in various parts of the city, some exhibiting frightful mutilations from shells, and I took as a trophy a rifle, still loaded, out of the grasp of a hand belonging to a headless trunk.

The infantry in the city appear to have been Mississippians, South Carolinans and Floridians. Those of them that we took prisoners were wretchedly clad, and mostly without blankets or overcoats, but they generally looked stout and healthy, and certainly in far better condition than they could have been were there any truth in the report of some deserters the other day, to the effect that for three weeks they had nothing to eat but the persimmons they were able to pick up.

Although we are not yet fully informed of the present positions of the enemy, there seems to be good ground to claim that Gen. BURNSIDE has succeeded in outgeneraling and outwitting them. His decoys to make them believe that we were about to cross our main force at Port Conway, seem to have succeeded admirably. I suppose there is no harm now in my mentioning that among the ruses he employed was sending down, day before yesterday, to Port Conway, three hundred wagons, and bringing them back by a different road, for the sole purpose of making the rebels believe that we were about to cross the river at that point. To the same end, workmen were busily employed in laying causeways for supposed pontoon bridges there, while the gunboats were held as bugaboos at the same place. Completely deceived by these feints, the main rebel force, including JACKSON's command, seems to have been two or three days ago transferred twenty or twenty-five miles down the river. It must be remembered, however, that without the utmost celerity on our part they can readily retrieve this blunder by a forced march or two. Signal guns, at 5 o'clock this morning, gave them the cue to what was going on, and doubtless they have not been idle during the intervening hours. To-morrow will disclose what unseen moves have been made on the chess-board.

W. S.

THE DAY PRECEDING THE ADVANCE.

Our Correspondence from the Centre Grand Division.

CENTRE GRAND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1862.

An important movement of a large portion of the army may be looked for to-morrow. The direction to be taken cannot safely be divulged at this writing. A sufficient number of troops will remain at and about Falmouth to dispute the occupation of Fredericksburgh by the rebels. The anticipated movement is of such a character that, if carried out as projected, it will necessarily cause the rebels to abandon their works and guns on the opposite side of the river.

All speculation in regard to the army going into Winter quarters is at an end. The die is thrown, and the long talked of and much-wished for campaign is about to open.

The troops will march forward with encouraging prospects of success. Under the leadership of the able and victorious BURNSIDE, they will vie with each other in the performance of deeds noble, valiant and brave. The ranks, which have been thinned by hardships, disease and battle, are augmented to nearly their full strength, and the men are eager to commence the good work of striking the death-blow to the ill-fated rebellion. The country may rest assured that its defenders here will do their duty. A bold and vigorous effort will be made to enter the rebel capital. Who knows but that ere the ushering in of 1863 the doom of rebellion will be sealed, and our army exulting in triumph over a fallen foe?

WHIT.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

What the President Says About Affairs at Fredericksburgh.

SIGEL CO-OPERATING WITH BURNSIDE.

Another Movement from Harper's Ferry.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 12.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAYS.

Upon receiving the news from Fredericksburgh last evening, the President is said to have remarked, "The rebellion is now virtually at an end," and to have added a prophesy that Richmond would be in possession of the Union troops before the first of January.

ANXIETY FOR THE NEWS.

The city to-day has been in a state of feverish anxiety for news from Fredericksburgh. This feeling increased towards night, in consequence of the reticense of the Government, and rumors put in circulation by secesh sympathizers, of successes by the rebels, and evening closed without bringing relief to the minds of the people generally, as nothing positive transpired till a very late hour. Citizens of New-York City go to bed, to-night, generally as well informed of to-day's operations as those of Washington, and the dispatches sent to the TIMES to-night will give them, to-morrow morning, a clearer knowledge of the situation than the public here can be expected to possess. As we close there is general evidence that all is well with our army, and every indication of stirring and decisive events to-morrow.

SIGEL ALL RIGHT.

As rumors of disaster to Gen. SIGEL have been current this evening, we are permitted to state that he is not only safe, but in full communication with Gen. BURNSIDE.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

We learn, too, that Gen. SLOCUM, whose departure from Harper's Ferry southward formed part of the general movement, was, at a late hour, known to be between Strasburgh and Manassas.

CONGRESS.

The Senate met this morning and adjourned till Monday—the House having done the same thing yesterday.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The Committee on Ways and Means have for several days been quietly but industriously considering the subject of appropriations for the coming year. The estimates of the War Department reach an enormous figure, beside which provision must be made for a large deficiency from last year.

SECRETARY CHASE'S POLICY.

The financial policy of Secretary CHASE has not yet formed the subject of discussion in committee. It is not known that the bill which Mr. Chairman STEVENS lately sprung upon the House finds, as a whole, any support among his associates.

THE PROCLAMATION AND THE PRESBYTERIANS.

A deputation of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, consisting of Rev. Messrs. SWAN, of New-York, and MILLIGAN, of Pennsylvania, called on the President to-day to urge the importance of carrying out inflexibly his Proclamation of Emancipation, both as a moral duty and a military necessity. They experienced a very friendly reception, and understand that the President is resolved to abide by his action.

THE CONVALESCENT CAMP.

In a paragraph published in Tuesday's TIMES, Messrs. ODELL, GOODE, and COVODE are made to exercise their benevolent efforts in behalf of the inmates of the contraband camps, instead of the convalescent camp, as was the fact. The context of the whole paragraph clearly shows the error to consist in the use of the word "contraband," for "convalescent"—but lest some of the gentlemen in question should suffer in the opinion of his constituents, who may consider benevolence to a black man a crime, we make this distinct correction.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY is again in the city.

GEN. M'CLELLAN GONE.

Gen. MCCLELLAN left here to-day for New-York, his testimony having closed in the McDowell Court. It is understood that he will return to testify in behalf of his friend, Gen. PORTER.

CONSUL FOR BELGIUM.

GEN. T. VANDER EPT has been recognized by the President as Consul for Belgium, to reside at Louisville, Ky.

THE DEBATE ON MR. SALISBURY'S RESOLUTION.

The discussion which occurred in the Senate on Tuesday and Thursday upon Mr. SALISBURY's Resolution of Inquiry in regard to arbitrary arrests, was marked by something of the spirit and ability which we so desire but seldom see in that body of our most eminent statesmen, during a crisis that should inspire the merest caucus orator with patriotism and eloquence.

On Thursday, in especial, the remarks of Messrs. MORRILL and WRIGHT—the one a Republican from radical New-England, and the other a Democrat from Border State Indiana—breathed a spirit of lofty patriotism and fearlessness which overbore all attempts at reply. To listen to sentiments so similar and so noble, in these days, when partisan prejudice and military failure have so disheartened the loyal and emboldened the traitorous, reminded one of the palmy days when the whole North rose up regardless of party, and united as one man to put down the horrible rebellion which had newly thrown aside its mask, and shocked the whole world with its deformity.

One declaration made by Senator WRIGHT deserves profound attention. "Let no one be deceived by the late elections in the West," said he, "and imagine that our people are faltering in their determination to put down the rebellion. I tell you that the true cause of the Administration defeats in those States, is a conviction on the part of the people that the Government is not enough in earnest in this war!"

SENATOR HENDERSON'S EMANCIPATION POLICY.

Mr. HENDERSON has given notice in the Senate of a bill to aid the State of Missouri in the emancipation of her slaves; and this measure, originating with a Senator from a Slave State, has an importance which all may not at first recognize.

The Constitution of the State of Missouri prohibits any legislation for freeing slaves, except with the consent of the owner or on his receiving compensation therefor. Senator HENDERSON, in the face of the traditional policy of his State, and the virulent slave influence so long dominant, has dared to make an issue before the people on emancipation, and is rewarded by the election of a legislature of opinions kindred with his own. But this legislature is barred in its action by the prohibitions of the State Constitution, and the beggarly condition of the State finances which forbid the hope of any legal emancipation; unless indeed, the United States, in accordance with the original suggestions of the President, shall consent to lend its credit to the beneficent enterprise, and thus enable that State to inaugurate the policy of voluntary emancipation, which may be said, years ago, to have inaugurated the war for the destruction of the Union.

The reputation of Senator HENDERSON for loyalty, candor, wisdom and integrity of purpose, will add great weight to his arguments in favor of this bill, which will soon be before Congress and the country for consideration.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS BILL.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have under consideration a bill which passed the House last session, increasing the number of Judges of the Court of Claims and making their decisions *final*. This measure is one of very great importance, and should the bill become a law, places in the hands of this Court claims amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. The Committee are scrutinizing it closely, and will probably limit the Court in its operations to contracts.

The House Naval Committee met to-day and disposed of considerable business which went over from last session. The Chairman, Mr. SEDGWICK, will probably report in a day or two a resolution of thanks to Commodore VANDERBILT, in accordance with the recommendation of the President.

ACTIVITY IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Medical Department is busily engaged in preparing for the reception of the wounded in the battle before Fredericksburgh. There are 3,000 vacant beds in the hospitals here, 2,000 in Philadelphia, 300 at Point Lookout, and 1000 at New-York. Five hundred sick and wounded patients were sent to Philadelphia to-day by the Medical Director, and the same number will be sent north to-morrow.

BARRACKS FOR THE CONVALESCENTS.

The Secretary of War has ordered Gen. HEINTZELMAN to select a site upon which to erect barracks capable of accommodating five thousand men, now congregated in the convalescent camp near Alexandria, the Quartermaster's Department to build them. Gen. HEINTZELMAN, it is understood, has selected a spot near the old camp-ground, a short distance out from Alexandria. The erection of the barracks will be commenced immediately.

TRIBUTE TO MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

In response to a request made some time ago, by Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, to General in whose commands were troops from that State, that they would furnish him with an account of their conduct, &c., Gen. MARTINDALE has written a lengthy and interesting letter to the Governor, in which he speaks in the highest terms of the courage and bravery of Massachusetts troops under his command, viz.: The Eighteenth and Twenty-second Regiments of Infantry, and Capt. MARTIN's Battery of Artillery. The General says they have no superiors in the field, either in regard to their soldierly conduct or their qualities of endurance.

PUTTING DESERTERS AT WORK.

Deserters, whose regiments are unknown, are to be organized and set to work on the defences of the city. Deserters, when they can be identified, are immediately returned to their regiments.

RELEASED FROM THE OLD CAPITOL.

Mrs. HOLLAND was released on Thursday from the old Capitol Prison by Capt. E. G. PARKER, of Gen. MARTINDALE'S Commission. She was placed there several months ago on the charge of aiding persons to cross our lines with contraband goods. No positive evidence of her guilt being adduced, she was released. She has one son in the National army, and another serving in the ranks of the rebels.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 12.

THE FRENCH MEDIATION PROPOSITION.

Official information, just communicated, warrants the assertion that the French Government has no idea of prosecuting any further their propositions for an armistice or mediation.

THE PEACE PROPOSITION CANARDS.

No propositions of any kind, in any form, from any insurrectionary quarter, have been received by President LINCOLN or any of his Cabinet.

THE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

No discrimination in regard to the Press, was made or known at the State Department in regard to the "Foreign Correspondence." A remedy will doubtless be applied to prevent future complaints.

ENGLISH SCHOONERS CAPTURED.

The Navy Department has received a letter from Lieutenant-Commander ENGLISH, dated the coast of Florida, stating that the boats belonging to his vessel had captured, in Morion River, the English schooners *Agnes* and *Ellen*, and sent them to Key West for adjudication.

FIRING GUNS UNDER WATER.

Much has recently been said about the invention of First Assistant Engineer WHITAKER for firing guns under water. A dozen persons have brought similar plans to the attention of the Navy Department. It is no new invention or secret, having been successfully applied by FULTON and others. No practical importance seems to be attached to this subject.

NAVAL.

Surgeon GILCHRIST has been detached from duty as Fleet Surgeon of the Mississippi Squadron, and Surgeon PINCKNEY ordered to relieve him.

THE STOLEN CERTIFICATES.

Gen. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, has heard nothing of the stolen certificates, but states that it is his opinion the parties purloining burnt them. Such is also that of the police. In no case, however, can they be used.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 12.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a petition from twelve hundred citizens of Philadelphia asking for a General Bankrupt act.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing to enlisted men, now in the service of the United States, entitled to a bounty of $100 before the passage of the act of —— 5, 1862, the same advance bounty as was allowed to enlisted men by that act, and also what legislation is necessary to secure more prompt and speedy payment of the troops in the field and hospitals.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 12.

The House is not in session to-day, having adjourned over yesterday until Monday.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

The Affairs of Greece—Prince Alfred and the French Emperor—The Armistice Circular—Gen. McClellan, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 28, 1862.

The antiquated kingdom of Greece has the privilege at the present moment of occupying the first place in people's thoughts in this part of the world, and until the last two days we were rejoicing in the belief that in consequence of the quarrel which seemed inevitable between England and France on this question, we were going to have an important diversion to the American question. But all at once, and to the utter surprise of everybody but the few individuals authorized officially to speak and write on the subject, the French Government is announcing to the world that it sees no objection to the acceptance of the Prince ALFRED of England for the throne of Greece, if the people of that country shall select him by vote for the office. And for this otherwise inexplicable policy of the French Government, those of our American friends who have lost confidence in the good intentions of France toward the United States, have a reason too startling for belief. They suggest that NAPOLEON is now yielding a point to England in order to neutralize the opposition of the latter to his policy, whatever it may be, in Mexico and the United States. But the facts do not yet warrant the acceptance of such a hypothesis.

The Government journals continue, however, but in a constantly diminishing degree, to back up the armistice circular. The speech of JOHN VAN BUREN in favor of an armistice is cited with delight, as showing the foresight of the French Government. The *Moniteur*, also, continues to put forward the argument that there is a profound division between McCLELLAN and the Democratic Party and the Government, and that in this important division lies the elements of a mediation and a peace. The *Moniteur* dwells at length on the abrupt manner in which McCLELLAN was withdrawn from his command, and sent to a great distance from the army, so as to have neither time nor opportunity to concoct a conspiracy against the Government. The *Moniteur* thinks that this humiliating mode of removal was the result of jealousy and fear on the part of the Government, and this argument serves to bolster up the other one, that there is a strong opposition party in the North willing to accept a foreign intervention.

England and Russia refused to act on the French proposition of armistice, on the ground of a want of opportunity, and Russia added, that, from the present state of the public mind in the United States, there was a probability that an offer of the kind would operate exactly contrary to the object desired. This, of course, all Americans knew. But now the report is already in circulation here, that M. MERCIER informed Mr. SEWARD of the forthcoming circular a week before its arrival, and that this threatened intermeddling of the European States was the proximate cause of the change of Commanding General in the Army of the Potomac. Thus they see already in Europe that Russia judged the question rightly when she said that there was a probability that the combined offer of an armistice would push on rather than stop the war. It is said here in governmental circles that France has really urged upon England officially a reconsideration of her refusal to accept the combined armistice, basing her arguments upon the success of the Democratic Party in New-York, and that England asked till the end of the first week in December to consider the matter. But the reception the armistice circular will receive in the United States will put a stop to any further efforts of the European States.

The Secessionists in Europe are indignant at Gen. McCLELLAN for quitting so quietly his command. They think he ought to have carried his army with him and captured Washington. It is very difficult to satisfy everybody.

Several ship-loads of invalid soldiers have lately arrived from Mexico. MALAKOFF.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Situation—Waiting for the Emperor—The Real Crisis—Condition of England—English Trade with America—Hopes and Fears Respecting the New Commander.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 28, 1862.

One of our comic papers gives its version of the situation this week by a cartoon, representing the Emperor, the Czar and Earl RUSSELL—the latter seated at a piano-forte—all engaged in singing, *con amore*,

"Mediation 's coming, boys,
Wait a little longer."

As usual, England and Europe wait for the next move of the Emperor. There are rumors of mediation, and rumors of recognition from Paris, of course, but they are not confirmed. The English grumble, but they submit habitually to the action of their Government, and try to believe that it is wisest, noblest and best. But if the news were to come to-day that the Emperor had decided to lead the forlorn hope, in an act of recognition or intervention, there would be great rejoicings. Will he do so? I believe he will; and that the date I mentioned months ago, the 1st of December, will not be very far from the true one. He naturally waited to see the effect of the elections. Having seen that their only effect thus far has been to give new vigor and determination to the Government in the prosecution of the war, as evidenced by the removal of McCLELLAN, and the advance of the army, he can now come to a decision.

But the Emperor is aware that the real crisis in the war will not come until after New-Year's. Then, if ever, will come the much-hoped-for collision between the State Governments and the Federal Government. It will then be for the newly-elected Governors and Legislatures of several of the most powerful Northern States to determine whether the war shall be prosecuted with vigor, and by what means and to what end; or there may come another revolution. The Federal Government has one month remaining in which to make its drafts and gather its army from the States. If I am well informed on the subject, there are several States in which there will be no draft, no martial law, and no suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* after New-Year's, unless the Federal Government shall make itself sufficiently powerful to put down the States' rights heresy, both North and South, or wherever it shall manifest itself.

The condition of England at the beginning of a long, dark, dreary Winter—such a Winter as America, with her bright and sunny skies knows nothing about—is gloomy and desperate. Whole pages of the largest newspapers are filled with details of the distress in Lancashire and Cheshire. Coventry is as bad. The American trade in watches and ribbons supported there a large population. It is gone, and there is great distress, aggravated by the importation of cheap watches and ribbons from the Continent. One day an appeal is made for the whole population of the Isle of Skye, said to be utterly destitute. On the next we are told that half a million of people in London are in extreme destitution. The streets seem filled with garroters, the Courts are overburdened with trials, and the prisons crowded with convicts, while an army of trained thieves, robbers and burglars is at large, constantly preying upon society.

With all this trouble at home, England has a war going on in China, against the Taepings, in which the volunteer American-Chinese Gen. WARD, had just been killed at last advices. There is matter for a war in Japan, it may be, in the barbarous murder of a British merchant; and the choice of Prince ALFRED, second son of the Queen, as King of Greece, threatens a new complication in the affairs of the East. Can you wonder that England has no stomach for intervention in America, though very strongly urged thereto by the want of cotton and the eloquence and logic of Mr. SPENCE, of Liverpool.

But all hope of such intervention comes from Paris. Every rumor is caught up with avidity. The feeling of the hour is admirably caught by *Punch*, which represents the Emperor and Lord PALMERSTON looking across the water at two American armies giving battle. "Suppose we speak to our friend over there, and advise him to stop making a fool of himself," says the Emperor. "H'm!" says PALMERSTON, "he is a great admirer of yours—suppose *you* speak to him." So everybody says. "The French and Americans have always been such friends, don't you see? LOUIS NAPOLEON might mediate, and they might hear to him; but if we were to interfere in any way, Lord bless you! They would declare war right off, and it would cost more than it will to feed all Lancashire, don't you see?"

As I said before, it is Winter. There is ice in the St. Lawrence; times are hard, and taxs are so high that the idea of an increase is dreadful; and the trade with the North, restricted as it is, is not to be thrown away without consideration. The war has brought millions to England for guns, powder, blankets, and stores of every description, to say nothing of the brisk though risky contraband trade with the Southern States, which still pays, or it would not be carried on. The goods may be lost in attempting to run the blockade, but they are paid for all the same. They give work to the manufacturers and wages to operatives, and if one cargo in three or four gets safely to a market, there is a fair margin of profit. Cotton comes to Liverpool, and gunpowder goes to Savannah or Charleston.

All eyes are watching for news from the late and present Commanders of the Army of the Potomac. Will McCLELLAN boldly place himself at the head of the Democracy as their candidate for the Presidency? The more ardent spirits here are disgusted that he should have abandoned his late position. They would have had him march to Washington and make his own terms with the President. What will Gen. BURNSIDE do? is the next question. Will he go on and fight, or go into Winter quarters? At last accounts his rear seemed threatened. So far as opinion here is concerned, he has every advantage, for there is no idea that he can be successful, and a victory over LEE or JOHNSTON would be a great astonishment. But those who believe the North should conquer, and that they would long since have done so but for incompetence or treachery, now hope for victory. They believe that Richmond could have been taken months ago, and the South defeated everywhere. They confidently expect that there will now be no further delay in the carrying out of this great enterprise. MONADNOCK.

Military Accountability.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks in the TIMES of to-day regarding "Military Accountability and the Pending Court-martial," are very timely, but it is only recently that the Government would consent to having either Courts-martial or Courts of Inquiry. A Brigadier-General, of the fighting school, who had won a reputation as a man of *brains* and of courage, was deprived of his command a year ago, without rhyme or reason, and notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts of himself and friends he was absolutely and rudely refused any trial either by Court of Inquiry or Court-martial. A General was this past Summer deprived of his command and of his rank, and although no charges were preferred against him, and he had a clean record of 25 years, he could not procure even a hearing of any kind. He was willing to meet all accountability, but was peremptorily refused any opportunity. I happen to know that the Government started with the determination to have no Courts of Inquiry, and the result was every way bad. It is to be hoped that the hearings granted to some favorite Major-Generals may be extended to some other greatly aggrieved officers. JUSTICE.

DEC. 5, 1862.

Dismissal of a Union Officer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the list of Army Orders issued from the War Department, on Dec. 4, we find the following:

"Col. JOHN H. McHENRY, Jr., Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteers, having issued an order, dated Oct. 27, 1862, to his regiment, which order is in violation of the 'additional Article of War,' approved March 13, 1862, is by direction of the President hereby dismissed the service of the United States."

The reading of this order will fill with exceeding pain the friends of Col. McHENRY, who is one of the bravest and truest patriots that Kentucky has given to the Union. He is one of the youngest officers of his rank and service in the army—being only 26 years of age—and this fact inclines those who feel an interest in him to hope that inadvertence, not willful insubordination, led to the offence for which he is so severely punished. The War Department, we are sure, delights more in mercy than in judgment, and if the facts shall prove that this view of his conduct may fairly be taken, the consideration of his years, his early devotion to the Union cause, and his gallantry in the field, will certainly entitle him to the benefit of all reasonable doubts.

Col. McHENRY is a native of Ohio County, Kentucky. He raised his regiment (Seventeenth Kentucky) in the Summer of 1861, in the counties of Ohio, Grayson, Mecklenburgh and Butler, at considerable personal expense. From the day he got any force fit for the field, Col. McHENRY was engaged in constant skirmishing with guerrillas and the rebel scouts of Gens. POLK and BUCKNER, who were then overrunning all that part of Kentucky from their chief points of occupation, Columbus, Bowling Green and Fort Donelson. He defeated the rebels in two sharp skirmishes at Woodbury and Morgantown. He participated in the siege and capture of Fort Donelson, his regiment being in the right wing under McCLERNAND, through which a large force of the enemy attempted to cut its way, and where occurred some of the most obstinate and bloody fighting of the war. When the fight was over, Col. McHENRY had the honor of receiving the surrender of Gen. BUSHROD JOHNSON's rebel brigade.

Col. McHENRY was next engaged in the memorable battle of Pittsburgh Landing, and here, again, he distinguished himself by his intrepid conduct in the field, inspiring his men by his example. Members of his regiment signalized themselves by individual acts of desperate courage, two of them freely selling their lives in the attempt, crowned with success, to rescue Union colors that had been captured by the enemy. Col. McHENRY had many perilous risks and narrow escapes in the fight, and received a musket ball through the right arm before its close. The language of the report is, "Col. McHENRY, of the Seventeenth Kentucky, was wounded while gallantly leading his men to a charge." Brig.-Gen. J. G. LAUMAN, in his official report to Division-Gen. S. A. HURLBERT, of the conduct of the troops under his command, says:

"Col. JOHN H. McHENRY, of the Seventeenth Kentucky, behaved most gallantly during the entire conflict. On Monday, the 7th, in consequence of injuries sustained by Col. BRISTOW and Major WALL, he (Col. McHENRY) assumed command of both regiments, now much reduced in numbers."

The result of so much hard and bloody work on the part of Col. McHENRY's Regiment was that, from being at the start the finest raised in Kentucky, it had at the close of the Shiloh battles only one hundred and ten men.

It is truly urged that few officers of the Union army so young, and so freshly taken from civil life, having the life of a soldier to learn as well as its moral duties, can show a more brilliant record, or one more deserving the generous consideration of the President in his present painful position. M.

THE PEACE PROPOSALS.

Statement of J. Wesley Greene Concerning an Alleged Interview with Jefferson Davis.

From the Chicago Times.

On Wednesday morning, Oct. 22, 1862, while engaged at my employment as an ornamental japanner, in the shop of Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, dealer in tinplate, sheet iron, brass, copper, &c., and manufacturer of japanned tin-ware, &c., southwest corner of Market and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Penn., I was called upon by a gentleman who said he was a Baltimorean, and, having learned that my wife was from the same city, and I myself somewhat acquainted there, he took the liberty to call upon me for the purpose of spending a half or three-quarters of an hour in friendly chat. I expressed the pleasure it would afford me. As the subject of the war was, as it now is, the chief theme of conversation, ours very naturally turned upon it, and very soon glided into matters connected with the Mexican war. By some apparently casual remark I was led to speak of service rendered by myself in that war, and of my having there made the acquaintance of Mr. DAVIS, now President of the Confederate States. My visitor very soon made himself aware of the fact, that, while politically I was opposed to Mr. DAVIS, personally I was friendly. He then stated that he had been recently in Richmond, and had seen and conversed with Mr. DAVIS, who mentioned me to him; and he desired to know if he might talk confidentially with me as a messenger from Mr. DAVIS. I replied that that would depend upon the nature of the communications he had to make. If he desired to enlist me in the service of the Confederate States, in any capacity, he had better not say anything; but, if such was not his desire, he might speak freely. He then distinctly stated that he had no *written* communication to me from Mr. DAVIS—he not deeming it prudent to be the bearer of such a thing; but that Mr. DAVIS greatly desired I should go to him at Richmond, immediately. At such a request I was surprised and amazed. I inquired, what for? My visitor asserted he did not know, and persisted in the assertion. I asked him who he was, when he gave his name as HORACE N. WILSON, formerly connected with the Detective Police in Baltimore, but now a resident of Richmond. I greatly feared, on hearing this announcement, that some trap was being laid for me, or some trick about to be played, which might place me in an equivocal or embarrassing position. But I soon became reassured, as the consciousness was aroused within me of having never, by word or act, occupied for a moment a false or disloyal position toward the Federal Government, or of having performed any act which the Confederate Government might have deemed of sufficient importance to revenge. I was unprepared for an answer then, and so said to Mr. WILSON. I told him he might call again in the afternoon, and that he might rely upon my secrecy. He went away, and on his returning, about the middle of the afternoon, I questioned him closely as to his knowledge of Mr. DAVIS' object in sending such a strange request, compliance with which would be attended with so much peril. All knowledge of the object he denied, as before; but scouted the idea of peril, if by that I meant risk of personal safety. I told him it was that; when he undertook to convince me I need have no fears. He then intimated that it might be productive of good to the whole country, though in what way he professed not to know; and finally wound up by saying that, if I hesitated through fear, he thought Mr. DAVIS was mistaken in the estimate he put upon my promptitude and bravery. He said Mr. DAVIS had spoken to him of the deliberate coolness and dauntless courage which I manifested in Mexico. These complimentary remarks, artfully thrown in just as I was feeling the sting of the former ones, decided my mind. I resolved to accompany him and run the risk. On the ensuing morning, I started with him for Richmond, by way of Wheeling, Staunton and Charlottesville. We arrived in Richmond on Sunday morning, the 26th; and after putting myself in order, and eating breakfast, I was conducted to Mr. DAVIS' presence.

It may, perhaps, be proper that I should here say something as to my previous acquaintance with Mr. DAVIS. As before intimated, I was in military service in Mexico. I was connected with Capt. SHOVER's Battery, Third Artillery. At the battle of Buena Vista, Mr. DAVIS was Colonel of the Mississippi Riflemen. Two days previous to that battle I was incidentally brought into a position which enabled me to render Mr. DAVIS a personal service, which he deemed of sufficient importance to extend to me his grateful friendship, and which was of such a nature as to fix the kindly recollections of a gentleman upon the actor in such a scene for life. On this point details would here be out of place and are unnecessary. I saw Mr. DAVIS in Washington, D. C., twice afterward. On one occasion, his greetings were of the most cordial nature; and the pressing invitations to visit him at his residence, together with the delicate manner in which he more than offered—I think I may say urged—his services to promote my personal interests, left no room for doubt in my mind that the part I took in the affair in Mexico was as vivid in his recollection, and regarded by him as of the same importance, as at the first. I never corresponded with Mr. DAVIS, although, on the occasion of each of our partings, he urged me to do so when I should reach my home; and, on each of my calls upon him at Washington, he expressed his regret that I had not done so. I saw Mr. DAVIS no more until brought to him in Richmond.

Mr. DAVIS' reception of me on that last meeting was not only fully as cordial as before, but I believed, not merely from his *expressions*, but from the *manner* of his expression and action, that it was a source of intense gratification to him that I was still willing to render him a service, although called upon in so strange a manner, and entirely ignorant of the nature of the service required. I promptly expressed my willingness to serve him in any way that would not trench upon the duties and obligations I owed to the Constitution of the States loyal to the Federal Government. He assured me that what he desired of me was of as much service to the Federal Government as to that of the Confederate States; and immediately informed me that, *being desirous of a termination of this war and an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between the North and the South, he wanted some person upon whom he could rely who would go to Mr. LINCOLN and present to him informally, but plainly and verbally, certain propositions which he thought might lead to the desired end.* He said that, after thinking over nearly a hundred persons, he decided to try and procure me, and had therefore sent for me. I very naturally inquired why he had chosen me; and added, "I am but a plain man, unknown to fame as a politician, and unaccustomed to dealing with statesmen on affairs of State." He replied that those were the very reasons why he had selected me, and that, being such a man, he had confidence his propositions would be presented as he expressed them, without encumbering them with side-issues or minor details, which were to be an after-consideration and officially determined.

Before stating his propositions, he desired to know if I would go to Mr. LINCOLN with them. I hesitated, in view of the risk to my personal liberty which I thought I incurred. Mr. DAVIS assured me he would get me within the Federal lines as safely as he had brought me to Richmond, and labored to assure me that I would receive no harm in going to Mr. LINCOLN. I still hesitated, in view of the arbitrary arrests made by the authorities at Washington, and urged that, although I was yet unacquainted with his proposals, if Mr. LINCOLN should reject them, I might be sent to Fort Warren or Fort Lafayette, or be confined in some other place for the purpose of silencing me. Going directly to Mr. LINCOLN I could not reconcile with my personal safety; but finally, at the suggestion of Mr. DAVIS, I consented that I would drop a letter to Mr. LINCOLN, which, while it should give no particulars of my interview with him, would lead him to believe that it was a matter of importance to him (Mr. L.) that he should be fully advised on the subject. Mr. DAVIS added, in the event of Mr. LINCOLN sending for me, Mr. L. would take care of me—meaning by that, I would suffer no injury. That being settled, Mr. DAVIS proceeded to state his propositions, reading from a paper on his table, but not giving them to me in writing, and requesting me to reduce them to writing, as coming from him, previously to seeing Mr. LINCOLN. They were as follows:

First—*A general and unconditional amnesty of all political offenders against the Federal Government, such as would place them in the position they occupied before the commencement of hostilities, as it respected their immunities, rights and privileges.*

Secondly—*The restoration of all fugitive slaves within the control of the Federal Government; and a guarantee that the General Government will give the entire weight of its influence and authority in carrying out the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law, in the recovery of those fugitive slaves who may have passed beyond the immediate control of the Government.*

Thirdly—*That each of the contending parties shall be held responsible only for the debt incurred by it, in the same manner as if they had been recognized and independent Powers.*

These, as Mr. DAVIS expressed it, were the bases on which a restoration of the separated States could be effected with the Federal Union. There were many other points, he said, to be settled; but there would be comparatively little difficulty in reference to them, if the major propositions were agreed upon.

At that interview, Mr. DAVIS spoke of the imminence of foreign intervention, and said that he deprecated either intervention or mediation from abroad—intervention, because he believed it would end in force of arms, and, whatever might be the result, would be alike disastrous to the North and the South; mediation, because he believed that, if the North was disposed to treat on the matter of settlement, it could be much more satisfactorily and beneficially determined upon by a mutual commission.

Mr. DAVIS also spoke of Mr. LINCOLN's emancipation proclamation. That proclamation seemed to annoy him. He rather casually remarked that it would "play Hell with us." This he explained by saying that, if the proclamation was not suspended, or the period before it should become operative extended, or entirely revoked,—which he presumed would not be the case, as there was not sufficient time for the people of the North and the South to comprehend it in all its length, and breadth, and bearings, and arrive at proper conclusions as to the course to be pursued in reference to it,—it would only be the stimulus to an interminable and ruinous war. He said it was regarded throughout the Confederacy, and in foreign countries, as well as by many in the North, as a bid for a general servile insurrection. He looked upon it, he said, as inciting to acts of barbarism having no parallel in the history of the civilized world. If persisted in, Mr. DAVIS warmly asserted, it would be the extermination of the colored population in the Confederate States, unless the European Powers interposed to prevent it. Intervention in either case—between the North and the South, or between the white and the black races in the South—would involve so many interests, he believed, as to produce a general warfare throughout the world. He appeared to shudder at the contemplation, and seemed desirous of shrinking back from the overwhelming thoughts of the tremendous responsibilities resting upon us at the present juncture. Mr. DAVIS could have had no object in seeking to appear to me what he really was not. I looked upon him as a man accustomed to dealing with men, and I regarded him as one not only bowed down under a weight of tremendous responsibilities, but of constantly accumulating and almost overpowering sorrows. It may be digressive, but I unhesitatingly assert that I regard Mr. DAVIS as a man who this day needs, and I may say deserves, the sympathy of humanity in a preeminent degree. In heart, I do not believe him a rebel against the Constitution. Whatever the unthinking or superficial mind may think of him, I believe that he has ever desired the old order of things, and will coöperate as far as he dare in bringing it about. I think he has taken, and maintains at much personal discomfiture, the position he now occupies, with the sincere hope of navigating the hostile vessel and directing the course of the Ship of State into a harbor where hostilities must cease, and from whence, a better understanding springing up, they may sally forth with the old flag unfurled, to wave in every breeze and gladden every sea.

But, to return. I left Mr. DAVIS with the understanding that he would see me again before the close of the day. Outside the door I met my traveling companion, WILSON, who again took me in charge. I dined with him at a restaurant, there being no inquiries on my part, nor apologies on his, as to why I was not taken to a regular hotel. I determined to let them carry out their own programme in their own way. Soon after dinner a gentleman came to WILSON at the restaurant, and conversed with him in an undertone for not more than a couple of minutes. On his departure, WILSON informed me that Mr. DAVIS wished another interview for a few minutes. I immediately accompanied WILSON, and was ushered in, unattended, to Mr. DAVIS, as before. Mr. DAVIS commenced by saying that, as there was nothing to be gained by a needless waste of time, he deemed it best, and hoped I would concur in his decision, that I should leave Richmond at the earliest practicable moment; and, as he had arranged for me to go that evening, he wished to know if I remembered and fully comprehended the propositions he had made to me to be delivered to Mr. LINCOLN. I repeated them to him. He said I was correct, and, rising from his chair, extended his hand to me, wished me as pleasant a trip homeward as could be expected, and success in the business in hand. Mr. DAVIS took pains to instruct me that my connection with the matter was informal, and not official. He seemed to regard it as a connection that would probably terminate when I had seen Mr. LINCOLN. Whether Mr. DAVIS had doubts as to the reception or rejection, or entire neglect, of his proposals by Mr. LINCOLN, I cannot say; but he casually remarked, "*Should the Administration be disposed to drop these propositions, and do nothing in reference to them, should the facts become known to the people of the North, there would be such a howling around their ears as would compel them to do something.*" Mr. DAVIS seemed to have considerable hope in the popular heart and voice of the North. After some expressions of good will on both sides, we bade each other good bye. I was conducted by Mr. WILSON over the most eligible route then open, to a point within four miles of Harper's Ferry. About forty-five or fifty miles of the distance were travelled on horseback. When about to part, Mr. WILSON directed me to turn my horse loose in the road, or make such other disposition of him as I thought proper, at or near the village of Harper's Ferry, but so as not to excite suspicion or notice. On the road we passed some small squads of rebel soldiers, and, after we had parted company, I saw similar squads of Union soldiers; but in no solitary instance was I hailed or challenged by either. On parting with Mr. WILSON, he handed me an amount of American gold sufficient to cover my expenses homeward. At Harper's Ferry I took the cars for Baltimore; but, though I fancied myself sharply looked at, no man ever asked me who I was, where I came from, or whither I was bound. On the morning of the 29th of October I left Harper's Ferry, and in the afternoon reached Baltimore. The next morning I went to my father-in-law's residence, in Carroll County, Maryland, about twenty-six miles from Baltimore; and, after spending a couple of days there, returned to my home in Pittsburgh.

It was not until the morning of the 10th of November that I decided what course to pursue. I then wrote to Mr. LINCOLN, stating that about a week had elapsed since my return home from an interview with Mr. DAVIS at Richmond, during which certain matters had transpired which I believed, properly followed up, would lead to a cessation of hostilities and the restoration of the Union. I also expressed my willingness to visit Washington, should he desire it. On the night of the 16th, about 11½ o'clock, I received a telegram, signed E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War, requesting me to come immediately to Washington. I returned for answer that I would start the next morning, and accordingly did so. I reached Washington on Tuesday morning, having remained in Baltimore during part of the night. At 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 18th, I presented myself at Mr. STANTON's office, and, sending in my card, was immediately received.

On being received by Mr. STANTON, it was but reasonable that he should desire to know something as to who I was. He, therefore, asked me a few questions as to birthplace; my age; in what places I had spent most of the last fifteen years of my life; who and where were my family connections, as also those of my wife; what was my business, and with whom was I employed. All of these being promptly replied to, I then presented Mr. STANTON with a letter of introduction from THOMAS BAKEWELL, Esq., of Pittsburgh, a personal friend of Mr. STANTON, and also used the name of my employer, JOHN DUNLAP, Esq., well known to Mr. STANTON, and who had given me permission to refer to him. I also referred to Rev. A. J. ENDSLEY, a well-known clergyman of Pittsburgh. Mr. STANTON wrote a few lines, and sending for Mr. TUCKER, one of his assistants, requested him to conduct me to the Executive chamber and present me to Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. STANTON handed Mr. TUCKER the note he had written, and instructed him to let me present it to Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. TUCKER accompanied me to the door of the Executive chamber, and left me outside, while he entered alone. In less than five minutes he came out, and, leaving the door open, directed me to enter. Mr. LINCOLN was alone. He greeted me in an easy, affable manner, and, on taking a seat near his table by his direction, he handed me my own letter to him, with the inquiry, "Did you write that letter?" I replied, "I did, Sir." He then rang the bell, which was answered by a man whose business it is to wait near the door of the Executive chamber for certain specific purposes. Mr. LINCOLN told this man he would receive no more visitors that morning. On the man's departure, Mr. LINCOLN requested me to tell him in detail, as nearly as I could remember, everything touching the matter hinted at in that letter. I commenced by saying that I had been guilty of some irregularity—perhaps impropriety—and hoped that the end would, in his judgment, justify the means. Mr. LINCOLN said I might speak freely—that he would protect me. I then gave him all the details of my visit to Mr. DAVIS, as they are hereinbefore written. Mr. LINCOLN's first remark, made without a moment's hesitation, was, "I see nothing objectionable in them." I understood him to refer to the proposals of Mr. DAVIS, as I ceased speaking when I named them. I suppose that Mr. LINCOLN saw at a glance the pleasure and eagerness with which I caught at his reply; for he began immediately to modify the expression, in view, apparently, of certain contingencies; but the impression made upon my mind then was not removed by any subsequent remarks of Mr. LINCOLN, nor is it now removed by anything that I find in his message to Congress, namely: that, if left to the impulses and convictions of his own heart, and at liberty to do so, he would inaugurate a peace on the basis of these proposals. Mr. LINCOLN then sent for Mr. STANTON. On Mr. STANTON taking a seat, Mr. LINCOLN, treating my statement of a visit to Mr. DAVIS as an admitted fact, told Mr. STANTON the nature of the visit, and repeated the proposals in nearly the same words, omitting, however, all that related to the Fugitive Slave law. He then appealed to me as to his correctness, when I supplied the omission. I was merely asked by Mr. STANTON how often I had seen Mr. DAVIS since our return from Mexico, and whether I had seen him or held communication with him since the commencement of the Rebellion, and previously to the recent visit to Richmond. I replied that I had seen him but twice, and had not seen him since the commencement of the rebellion but the once as detailed, and that I had held no communication with him in any way. Mr. LINCOLN then told me that there would be a meeting of the Cabinet that afternoon, and that he wished me to remain at my hotel between the hours of 4 and 6, in the event of his desiring to see me, and in that case he would send for me. He asked me what hotel I had put up at? I replied, "Willard's." About 5 o'clock that P. M. Mr. LINCOLN's messenger came to the hotel for me. I immediately accompanied him, and was promptly ushered into the presence of Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet. I remained at that meeting until nearly 11 o'clock that evening. On my entrance, without any other intimation to these present, in my hearing, as to who I was, Mr. LINCOLN merely said, "Mr. GREENE, state to these gentlemen the circumstances attendant on your visit to Richmond, and what you saw and heard there." I inquired, "Shall I go into details, Sir, as to the first call that was made upon me in Pittsburgh?" "Yes," Mr. LINCOLN replied, "and everything subsequent thereto bearing upon this matter, until you came to see me this morning." I then repeated all that I have heretofore said, without an interruption, in the form of inquiry or otherwise, until I had done. After I had ceased to speak, there was a pause of a full minute, and perhaps longer. A most searching inquiry then commenced as to my birthplace; my relatives; my occupation; the places of my residence for years before; my knowledge of persons in those places, and their knowledge of me; my present domestic and social relations; whether I had up to this time been regularly employed in my business; did I have my employer's consent to absent myself from his employment? did he know the nature of the business which called me away? Did my wife know it? Did any one know it? Had I no confidential friend and adviser to whom I applied for counsel in the matter? These, and every other conceivable question designed to arrive at as full a knowledge of my history and character as far as could be obtained by questioning myself, occupied, I think, at least one-half the time of that sitting. Mr. STANTON was the principal questioner, and frequently made notes of my replies. Mr. SEWARD asked a few questions, and Mr. LINCOLN a few. No one else asked me any. I was then put through a rigid examination as to my acquaintance with Mr. DAVIS, its origin, and its continuance, I was asked what was the nature of the service I rendered Mr. DAVIS which made him attach so much value to it. I declined to answer. "Was it in a military way?" some one inquired. I replied, "It was not; it was personal and private." It seemed to be a little annoying that I declind to answer this question; but it was not pressed. Many other questions were asked in reference to Mr. DAVIS' sincerity in his professed desire for a settlement on the basis of his proposals; to all of which I could but express my belief in it, and gave my reasons for that belief, in that *I thought he never desired war, shuddered at the prospect of its continuance, in view of the ruin it was bringing on the country, and that he deemed the Union of incalculable value to the American people.* These views of Mr. DAVIS' sentiments were but inferences derived from many expressions of his, and from the manner of his entire conversation with me, together with his desire that I should reach Mr. LINCOLN at the earliest practicable moment. Some discussion then arose amongst a few of the members as to why Mr. DAVIS, if he sincerely desired peace, did not pursue the course that he knew all along was open to him. This consumed considerable time. Each seemed to be of the conviction that that was the proper course; while not one seemed to comprehend the difficulties which surrounded, Mr. DAVIS should he, at home, intimate such a course. The general amnesty and retention of all the rights and privileges of American citizens to be guaranteed were something that they either lost sight of, or deemed of but little consequence. I ventured, at last, to suggest this matter, which seemed to throw a new light upon Mr. DAVIS' proceedings, and which, for a time, seemed to be favorably considered. But as discussion continued,—or, perhaps I ought to say, comment continued,—on the suggestion, the favorable consideration became enveloped in such a cloud of embarrassing considerations of what appeared to me selfish and partisan complexions, that the further contemplation of it, by a sort of tacit consent, was postponed. It was never resumed in my hearing.

Some little merriment was indulged in, in reference to Mr. DAVIS' views respecting the emancipation proclamation—the President in this taking the lead; Secretaries SEWARD and WELLES being the only gentlemen who seemed to preserve the dignity of their position, and rightly to estimate the importance of the occasion. As for Mr. STANTON, a semi-fiendish vindictiveness came out prominently in every look, in every motion of head and hand, and in every word. It seemed to greatly please the President, because it flattered his vanity, and I thought I could read in his countenance that he deemed that proclamation a stroke of statesmanship that posterity would regard as the boldest and grandest conception of military strategy; the military necessity sunk into utter nothingness that which others might esteem its unconstitutionality. Never did the tones and bearing of a man appear before me, in all my ideas of the despot whose only will is law, as did those of Mr. LINCOLN on that occasion. I looked at him with the eye of an artist, and, had I the ability to place on canvas my idea of the highest type of despot, I should paint Mr. LINCOLN as he then appeared; because he presented to my mind all the characteristics of a man conscious that he was lording it over a free people.

The very apparent self gratulations of Mr. LINCOLN were the signal or license for a little desultory and personal conversations among the several gentlemen. Mr. LINCOLN dismissed me by saying that he wished to see me the next morning at his chamber, and very kindly offered to send an attendant with me to the hotel. This I declined. One or two of the gentlemen said they were going partly in that direction; but, without waiting for them, I bowed myself out.

The next morning, at 10 o'clock, I waited on Mr. LINCOLN, and was immediately received. The only object seemed to be a desire on the part of Mr. LINCOLN to refresh his memory on some points alluded to in the previous interviews, during which he sometimes compared my replies with notes he had made, and, in two or three instances, corrected his notes. That interview was very brief. At its close, Mr. LINCOLN told me there would be another meeting in his room that evening, and he wished me to be in waiting at 6 o'clock. I was punctual to the time, and in less than five minutes I was called in. I could see and feel in a moment that most, if not all, of the gentlemen present viewed me in a different light from that of the evening before. They had not the same inquisitorial manner about them; neither did their countenances express the incredulity of the former occasion. They received me and treated me as a man with whose truthfulness they were satisfied. I was not with them so long as at the previous meeting; and being more at ease, because more self-possessed, I was not only led, but encouraged, to speak more freely on all the points previously discussed. There was nothing new elicited, or attempted to be elicited. I had said everything the evening before which I had to say, and so told the meeting. At the close of the first meeting I felt that there was some probability that the Administration would take some official action in reference to Mr. DAVIS' informal propositions which might lead to mutual intercourse respecting a settlement of our difficulties; and I was, in part, perhaps, led to this, and encouraged in it, by the fact that Mr. LINCOLN had asked me at the close, or nearly so, of our first interview, if I would have any hesitation or objection in going to Richmond again, if a commission was properly sent there. I answered that I would not. But, at the close of this second meeting, I came to the conclusion that, if there was any disposition to do such a thing, it was carefully concealed from me; but, on the whole, I believed no such disposition existed.

I saw Mr. LINCOLN, at his own request, three successive mornings afterward. He appeared to have no business with me beyond that of seeing me, and asking some trifling questions in reference to something before said. I also saw Mr. STANTON each day, at his request, and his business seemed to be similar to that of the President. My calls on Mr. STANTON were made in the afternoon by his appointment. That there was a concerted motive in timing these calls I was then and am now satisfied, but cannot say, or even guess, what it was.

At the close of the interview with Mr. STANTON, on the 20th, he sent for Mr. WATSON, Assistant Secretary of War, and directed him to furnish me with transportation to Pittsburgh, and also to give me one hundred dollars for services, by order of the President. Mr. WATSON took me to the Chief Clerk's office, and directed him to give me one hundred dollars as above, and take my vouchers for the same. That gentleman produced two blanks for Mr. WATSON's signature as approval, and then, filling them up, handed me the duplicates. As Mr. WATSON was about to return to his own room, before I had got through with the clerk, he told me to come to him for the order for transportation. I did so, and, on receiving it, he said Mr. STANTON desired to see me again. I went to him, and was asked if the President had dismissed me. I answered that he had not, but had expressed a desire to see me the next morning. "Then," said Mr. STANTON, "don't go away; and let me see you again about this hour."

On Saturday morning Mr. LINCOLN dismissed me, in a formal but friendly way, suggesting, at the same time, that perhaps I had better not return to Pittsburgh for a short time. He gave no reasons for this suggestion. Imagine as many as I may, they are but imaginings at best. Mr. STANTON dismissed me in the evening, without instructions or advice. I omitted to say that the President, in dismissing me, requested to be kept advised of my whereabouts. My doubts of Mr. STANTON, and reawakened fears for my own safety, led me to use the order for transportation only from Washington to Baltimore. From that point I pursued my way by a zig-zag course, and have not, as yet, seen proper to comply with the President's request, and advise him of my whereabouts.

J. WESLEY GREENE.

COOK COUNTY, STATE OF ILLINOIS, *ss.:* On this 9th day of December, A. D. 1862, before me, a Notary Public, and duly qualified to administer an oath in the State of Illinois, personally appeared J. WESLEY GREENE, who, being duly sworn by me, says, that the foregoing statement is in his handwriting, and is signed by him, and that the same is true in every detail and particular, and that the knows the same to be true of his own personal knowledge.

J. WESLEY GREENE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, at Chicago, Illinois, this 9th day of December, A. D. 1862.

PHILIP A. HOYNE,
Notary Public, Chicago.

[SEAL]

SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND CONCERTS.—The popular concerts given by the Seventh Regiment National Guard Band, under the direction of Mr. C. S. GRAFULLA, prove very attractive, as may be judged by the large and fashionable attendance on the evenings of the first and second concert. As will be seen by advertisement elsewhere, the third of the series will take place on Saturday evening, 13th inst.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Operations of the Excise Commissioners—Interesting Letter from Archbishop Hughes—Revolution in the new Court-House Management—The Board Reassume Charge of the Work.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, President PURDY in the Chair.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Excise Commissioners to report the number of licenses they have granted this year and the amount of receipts for the same.

The following letter from his Grace Archbishop Hughes was received and placed on file.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication of the 24th ultimo, together with the complimentary resolutions passed by your honorable Board on the 9th of September last.

These have been engrossed with excellent artistic skill and set in an elegant gilt frame. I shall preserve and cherish this testimonial which your honorable Body, in the name of your constituents, have been kindly pleased to award me, in view of the services I may have been able to render abroad in behalf of our beloved, albeit now distracted country.

I cannot say that, except so far as zeal, industry and good intention are concerned, I have been able to do anything that could merit this valued token of your approval and encouragement.

It is possible that I may have done something, if not to promote good, at least to prevent evil, to the land of my early adoption.

That is all that I can say, except that, at home and abroad I trust I shall ever be a true, loyal, Union citizen, praying, as becomes my office, that the bright day which will dawn upon the restitution of this country to its former peace and prosperity, may not be far distant.

Thanking you again for your beautiful testimonial, and the kind expressions with which you have accompanied its presentation,

I have the honor to remain, respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
†JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

P. S.—The Board has been kind enough further to tender to me, in your resolutions, the use of its Chamber, at such time as may suit my convenience, for the reception of the visits and congratulations of my fellow-citizens.

For this offer, also, I am deeply grateful, but the state of my health at present will not permit me to avail myself of it.

Mr. STEWART presented a preamble and resolutions proposing, in view of the entangled state of affairs concerning the building of the New Court-house, consequent upon the repeated refusal of this Board to appoint a third member of the New City Hall Commission, as desired by the Mayor, to rescind the resolution giving over the work to that Commission, (which action, it will be recollected, was taken at the instigation of Mayor WOOD, and on the strength of an opinion of the Corporation Counsel,) and also in favor of the Supervisors taking the work back into their own charge and control.

This appeared to be an unexpected proposition to Messrs. PURDY and ELY, who opposed it strongly. Both of these gentlemen took the ground that the opinion of the Corporation Counsel was an authority they should not attempt to override, and that the best plan of settling the difficulty was to act upon the Mayor's nomination of Mr. CHURCHILL for City Hall Commissioner. They could reject that name, and so enable the Mayor to present them one they could confirm for the office. In that way the Mayor's opposition could soon be overcome.

A motion to vote on the question of confirming the Mayor's nominee was then made, but was voted down.

Messrs. ELY and PURDY appealed to the other gentlemen of the Board to leave the work in the hands of the Commission, in order to avert any unfavorable suspicions or comments of the public, who would perhaps imagine, if the proposed change should be made, that the Supervisors had acted in the matter more from selfish views than out of regard for their interests.

Mr. STEWART said be would raise no point of illegality of the organization or management of the Commission as a reason for the proposed transfer, but he believed the delay of the work which had ensued from giving it to them, had caused a loss of $200,000 to the county from the advances in the prices of building materials.

Messrs. LITTLE, DAVIS and TWEED favored the transfer, because it would put the due bill and scrip-holders of the work in a position to sue the County for their money, and so decide whether the Commission or the Supervisors were entitled to the control of the job. They believed the Supervisors of this County had the same right to build a court-house that the Supervisors of other counties in the State have. As matters now stood, the scrip holders could not get their pay, although the money lays in the Broadway Bank, nor could they recover of the Commission. The action proposed would, if taken, give them a standing in Court that would speedily lead to a decision of all the existing points of doubts and controversy relating to the management of the work.

The resolutions were adopted by 7 to 2, and by the same vote resolutions were adopted to have all the outstanding bills sent in to the Board to be audited, and directing the Special Committee on the new Court-house to reassume charge of the work of construction, and "proceed with it with dispatch."

The Board adjourned till Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

In this Court yesterday, BARBARA KLEIN *alias* CATHARINE MILLER and JOSEPH MEYER, jointly indicted for grand larceny in shoplifting from the store of WM. HANDLEY, of No. 423 Broadway, were placed at the bar, when BARBARA pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary, and JOSEPH was tried and convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to two years in the State's Prison.

PATRICK KENNEDY and JOHN CUMMINGS pleaded guilty to an assault upon Police-Officer WM. F. OLMSTED, and were remanded for sentence. CHARLES F. GAY pleaded guilty to an assault upon JOHN McGINNIS, and was remanded.

The Court then passed sentence upon the following persons, previously convicted: James Williams, for petit larceny, Penitentiary six months and fine of $100; William Herbert, for passing counterfeit money, State's Prison five years and four months; Henry C. Gardiner, for assault and battery, fined six cents; John S. Thorpe, for grand larceny, State's Prison two years and six months; John Manning for manslaughter in the fourth degree, City Prison one day; Henry Tietjen, for assault and battery, fined $50; Henry Meiser, for petit larceny, Penitentiary six months; Anton P. Schelpf, for grand larceny, State's Prison two years and six months; William Wilson *alias* Moore, for pocket-picking, State's Prison three years and eight months; John Stone, for assault and battery, Penitentiary one year; Eugene McMann and Patrick Doyle, for attempt at petit larceny, City Prison ten days.

The Court adjourned to Monday next, at 11 A. M.

Contributions to International Relief Fund.

Dec. 12, 1862.

Joseph Howland	$250 00
Cary & Co	200 00
Charles H. Russell	500 00
P. B. Wilcox, Columbus, Ohio	10 00
D. Appleton & Co	250 00
Butler, Cecil, Rawson & Co	250 00
J. A. Brown & Co., through S. Robinson	5 00
Edward Johnson, Jr., Cleaveland, Oeio	10 00
E. Pavenstadt & Co	500 00
John Silsby	50 00
G. S	5 00
William B. Astor	1,000 00
Smith & Peters	200 00
Carter & Hawleys	100 00
W. S. Gilman	100 00
J. Pierrepont, Morgan & Co	500 00
Total	3,930 00
Previously reported in cash	83,421 30
500 bushels prime corn from Buffalo, Merchant, Solon Robinson	375 00
Freight, before reported	20,000 00
Total	$107,726 30

(Signed) A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

The International Relief Fund.

The following additional subscriptions have been received by the Produce Exchange Relief Committee for the aid of Lanchashire operatives:

W. D. Mangam	$250
George G. Hobson	200
Samuel Thompson's Nephew	250
Woodruff & Co	100
Young, Bonnell & Co	100
E. W. Dunham	100
E. W. Coleman	100
Brown & Cary	100
Phillips, Steele & Co	100
John Conklin & Co. will lighter 1,000 bbls. flour, valued	60
R. H. Heywood, Buffalo, 10 bbls. flour	70
Adon Smith, Jr.	50
E. Young	50
J. M. Requa	25
Total	$1,555
Previously reported	20,825
Total	$22,380

E. K. ALBURTIS, Treasurer.

New German-American Journal.

In view of the fact that the German element in our population is so large, and exercises so important an influence upon the political and social affairs of our country, it has long been a source of regret among thoughtful men, both Germans and Americans that so few of the journals published in that language in this country, should labor to produce that homogeneity of feeling which it is of the utmost importance should exist between a population which, for better or worse, have cast in their lot with us, and those who

are "to the manner born," who have surely no more at stake in the great issue now being tried between free institutions and their opposing forces, than those who, fleeing from the despotisms of the Old World, have sought a shore where they and their posterity can be free, under the benign sway of Democratic institutions. So far from it having been sought to bring about this desirable *oneness* of feeling and interest, too many of our German papers have, with a strange blindness, pursued a course calculated to promote a feeling directly the reverse; and in *some* cases, it has seemed to be the highest aim of the Americo-German Journalist to prove that the interest of the Germans in this country demand that they shall, so far as possible, preserve their distinct nationality, and carry into our political contests the idea that they have interests to conserve which are diverse and distinct from those of the nation at large. To such an extent has this feeling been fostered, that it is well known that in most political campaigns—particularly of local interest, the question has been with the Germans, not what is best for the general good? but what will most advance their separate and peculiar interests? There are other important moral and social questions, which affect our interests as a nation, which have been discussed by many German papers from points of view differing essentially from those they would occupy did not their fancied obligations toward German ideas and traditions, distort their judgment, and prevent them from seeking their own true and highest good.

Whatever will tend to counteract these influences, and to substitute in the minds of our fellow citizens of German birth broader and more Catholic views of their duties and responsibilities as citizens of the Republic, should be hailed and encouraged. It therefore gives us pleasure to call attention to the *Amerikanische Watchter*, a journal printed in the German language, at Newark, N. J., and conducted by Dr. G. O. Glavis, a gentleman who to the requisite ability and culture adds, we judge from the general tone of his articles, a due appreciation of the difficulties we have named, and is doing good service in bringing about a more desirable state of feeling. His journal is devoted to the discussion of the great moral, social, and political questions of the day, which are viewed in their broad, national sense, and not as applied to any class or nationality. Dr. Glavis, from his own European experience, knows that when despotism or oppression underlies, or is woven into the fabric of a nation, explosive forces are engendered which imperil its existence every hour, and consequently is a warm supporter of Emancipation, as developed in the Proclamation of President Lincoln. We are pleased to learn that that the *Watchter* already enjoys a considerable circulation, which we hope to see very much extended.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Friday, Dec. 12, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Smith, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet.

The minutes of December ten were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of residents in Thirty-fourth-street, to have vacant lots on south side of that street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, fenced and sidewalks put in good order.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By the President—

Bill of Chas. Halen, for fitting up poll of Third District, Twelfth Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller, with power.

By the President—

Bill of John Clark, for fitting up poll of Fourteenth District, Eighteenth Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to purchase the clock now in possession of the City, in the office of the Fire Telegraph, at a sum not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the south side of Thirty-first-street, from Broadway one hundred and fifty feet east, be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, The lot of ground on the southeast corner of Lexington-avenue has been excavated, and has been allowed to remain some five months or more without any evidence of an intention to build upon the same, and has become filled with water, and dangerous to the pupils of Ward School number fifty-one, Eighth-avenue, one of whom has already fallen therein, and been rescued from drowning only by the aid of workmen of the Manhattan Gas Company; therefore

Resolved, That the low and sunken lot on the southeast corner of Fifty-second-street and Lexington-avenue be filled in with pure and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, forthwith.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communications were received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionments of assessments for

Sewer in Fifty-fifth-street, from First to Third avenues.

Paving Washington-street, from Liberty to Spring streets.

Paving Fifty-fifth street, from First to Third avenues.

Paving Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Flagging Tenth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway.

Sewer in Second-avenue, from Seventy-ninth to Eighty-sixth streets.

Paving Thirty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

Regulating, &c., First-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-third-street.

Which were severally ordered on file.

MOTION.

Alderman Mitchell moved that the Committee on Assessments be discharged from the further consideration of petition of E. L. Morris, to be relieved from an erroneous assessment.

Which was carried.

In connection therewith, Alderman Mitchell offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the Comptroller be specially authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of E. L. Morris, for the sum of thirty-seven dollars and sixty cents, to be applied by said E. L. Morris in payment of assessment on his property, Numbers ninety-one, ninety-three, ninety-five, ninety-seven, ninety-nine, one hundred and one, and one hundred and three, East Sixteenth-street, for the work of building a sewer in Seventeenth-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Which was laid over.

REPORT.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of filling and fencing various vacant and sunken lots, as follows: On north side of West corner of First-avenue and Forty-first street; north side of Seventieth street, two hundred feet east Fourth avenue; east side of Forty-eight street and First and Second avenues; south side Fifty-third street, one hundred and twenty five feet west of Third-avenue; west side of Eleventh avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first street, and extending down Fortieth street, about two hundred feet, and to fence vacant lot southeast corner of Fifty-fourth street and Third-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Joint Committee on Croton Aqueduct for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, presented a report in regard to the conduct and affairs of that Department.

Which was laid over.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge the Committee on National Affairs from the further consideration of petition of Colonel William McEvely for stand of colors for the Fifth Regiment, Irish Legion.

Which was carried.

Alderman Farley moved that the prayer of the petitioner be granted, and that one hundred and seventy-five dollars be appropriated therefor.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Alderman Brady moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Saturday, the thirteenth instant, at three and a half o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Allen moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to repair the Eleventh-avenue, on both sides of the Hudson River Railroad track, from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved that said resolution be referred to Committee on Railroads.

Which was carried.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Mitchell moved to discharge Committee on Fire Department, from consideration of a resolution from the Board of Councilmen to alter house now jointly occupied by Engine Company number Thirty, and Hook and Ladder Company number Fifteen, in accordance with resolution of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

He then moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—14.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

Whereas, Chapter five hundred and eight of the Laws of the State of New-York, of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, being an act entitled "An act in relation to the Police and Courts in the City of New-York," among other things provides for the holding of Courts of Special Sessions by the Police Magistrates of said City, imposes also on them as a Board of Police Magistrates, certain duties, the performance of which engrosses nearly all the time and attention of the said magistrates, when not occupied in their respective Courts.

Whereas, The said act of the Legislature, anticipating the great addition to the duties of the several Police Justices, as indicated in the act before mentioned, did provide in section twenty-five as follows: "And for the additional duties imposed in the act, the Common Council, or Board of Supervisors of said City and County, may increase the compensation of any officer mentioned herein"; and

Whereas, The said Police Justices have performed such additional duties so imposed, from the passage of the said act, April seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, until the present time, without any extra pay or compensation; be it therefore

Resolved, That the salaries of the several Police Justices of the City of New-York be and they are hereby increased to the sum of five thousand dollars each, per annum, to be in full for all services rendered in their official capacities, both as Justices of their respective Courts and as Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, or for the performance of any other duties as is now provided by law, such increase of salary to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of paying John V. Green for loss of horse.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Brady moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell—4.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment Farley, Genet—9.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Joint Committee on National Affairs, recommending that the Board of Aldermen concur with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that in appreciation of the valor of the Fifty-first Regiment, New-York State Militia, Col. E. Ferrero commanding, the City of New-York request them to deposit in the City Archives their American colors, and that the Committee on National Affairs be empowered to furnish the regiment another suitable American flag in lieu thereof; also, that the sum of one hundred dollars be appropriated to carry out the objects of the resolution.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—14.

Report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Clerk of the Council Board be directed to procure fire badges for Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, at an expense not to exceed one hundred dollars, the said badges to be for the use of Engineers William Lamb, Henry Lewis, George McGrath, Joseph L. Riley and E. W. Bates.

Alderman —— moved to amend by inserting the name of James Lang.

Which was carried.

And the paper, as amended, was then adopted, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Froment, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Seventy-seventh street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—13.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers, and Slips, of Board of Councilmen, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a pier at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth street, Harlem River, the same not to extend beyond the exterior line, and the sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—13.

Resolution, that the Committee on National Affairs procure a stand of colors for the One Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. V., at a cost not exceeding one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—14.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifth-street, from Second-avenue to the Bowery, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, the property owners on the line of the improvement to pay one-half of the expense thereof, and the balance by the City, and the necessary ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—13.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be directed to test the utility and advantages of the hose-coupling recommended in his last report to the Common Council, and that the sum of five thousand dollars be appropriated for that purpose.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution, that a crosswalk be laid on the west side of Broadway, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, with ordinance therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, in favor of adopting resolution that Hammond-street, from West-street to the Thirteenth-avenue be paved with cobble stone pavement, and that the work be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—13.

Report of Commissioners of Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the petitioners who were engaged in exhuming the remains of deceased persons interred in the Old Potter's Field, for the amount set opposite their respective names, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Petition of Aaron Close to be relieved from erroneous assessment, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Aaron Close for the sum of two hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixty-five cents, to enable him to pay an erroneous assessment for regulating Forty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley Genet—13.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for proposals for the purchase of a lot of ground within the following boundaries, viz: Norfolk, Rivington, Stanton, Essex and Houston streets, the same to be used as a location for Tompkins Hose Company number Sixteen.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Genet—11.

Report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of P. Carroll, Foreman of Hose Company number Thirty-One, for the sum of three hundred and sixty-five dollars, being the amount expended by him for repairs to house of said Company, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—13.

Negative—Aldermen Froment—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Broadway, from Thirty-fifth-street to Forty-second-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was recommitted to the Committee.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, be curbed and guttered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the north side of Fiftieth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, be flagged, curbed and guttered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—13.

Report of Committee on Public Health to fence vacant lots in Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—14.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-ninth-street, from the Eighth to the Eleventh-avenue, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be graded, curbed and guttered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—13.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for three hundred dollars in favor of George F. Thomson, for services as Clerk to the Board of Health, in the months of October, November and December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—14.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-eighth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Board, and the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—13.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that permission be given to L. Stebbins to put down specimens of his new improvement in Nassau-street under the direction of the Croton Board, but at the expense of said Stebbins, except such portions as is already laid with Belgian or iron pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Frear moved to take from the table a veto message of His Honor the Mayor, of resolution to place telegraph in house of Engine Company number Twenty-five.

Which was carried.

He then moved the adoption of the resolution, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—13.

Alderman Ottiwell moved a suspension of the rules and orders, in order to take up a veto message of His Honor the Mayor, of resolution to place telegraph in house of Hook and Ladder Company number Nine.

Which was carried.

Whereupon, Alderman Brady moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President ruled the motion out of order.

Whereupon, Alderman Brady appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The question then being, "Shall the decision of the President stand as the judgment of the Board?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Reed, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—8.

Negative—Aldermen Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear—5.

Alderman Ottiwell then moved the adoption of the resolution, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—13.

PAPERS LAID OVER RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the vacant lots bounded by Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—14.

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that vacant lots on the southerly side of Fifty-third-street, within two hundred feet of Third-avenue, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—14.

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that low and sunken lots on the north side of Forty-seventh-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Harlem River.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—14.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of five hundred and eighty-six dollars and ninety-five cents be donated to the Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church to enable the Society to pay taxes and assessment against their property on the southwest corner of Lexington avenue and Fifty-second street, and the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Robert J. Lomas, Chairman of Finance Committee of said Society, for said amount, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—13.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen appropriating the sum of two dollars and fifty cents to the Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, to pay for the use of a horse and wagon.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, the President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley and Genet—12

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, to regulate and grade Seventy-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—13.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Smith moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Reed, Chipp, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—10.

Negative—Alderman Brady, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Froment—4.

And the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until to-morrow, (Saturday,) December thirteen, at three and a quarter P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Friday, Dec. 12, 1862, 4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hazleton moved that the Committee on Joint Accounts be discharged from the further consideration of bill (from Board of Aldermen) of E. Van Ranst, amounting to $70, for carriages furnished for reception of Twelfth Regiment, (by Board of Aldermen referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was carried.

Councilman Hazleton moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Finances.

Which was lost.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Keech was here called to the Chair.

Councilman Lent moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of petition of S. Lauderback & Son for injury to horse.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Printing and Advertising be discharged from the further consideration of preamble of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to employ a suitable person to compile the debates in the two branches of the Common Council, from the twelfth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty three, at an expense not to exceed one thousand dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor, and the Comptroller directed to pay the same upon the presentation of proper vouchers.

Which was carried.

And the same was concurred in on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Babcock, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Ryan, Repper, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Snyder, Brice—8.

Councilman Hazleton moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the pier foot of Harrison-street widened ten feet on the north side; also, extend said pier to the extension line.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

PETITION.

By Councilmen Gedney—

Petition of Cartmen to have rates of cartage increased.

Which was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilmen Lent—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby requested to inform the Board at his earliest convenience by what authority the large quantities of macadamizing stone is allowed to encumber the sidewalk and carriage way of Fifty-Second street, east of Lexington-avenue, and as to whether or not he the said Commissioner possesses the power to cause the same to be removed.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Jones—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to include in his estimates for "Roads," for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, a sum sufficient to provide for the working as a country road One Hundred and Fifth-eighth-street, from Harlem River to Broadway.

Councilman Hogan moved to strike out the words "a sum sufficient," and insert in lieu thereof "the sum of five thousand dollars."

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that permission be granted to William D. Manice and Edward A. Manice to extend the sidewalk on the northerly side of Thirty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue to a distance of seven feet beyond the present line of the curb-stone, the curb stone to be set and the sidewalk flagged at their expense, the work to be done under the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted, on a division, by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock—5.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the vacant lots in Forty-fifth-street, south side, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, from number one hundred and twelve to number one hundred and twenty-two, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the vacant lots in the block bounded by Madison and Fourth avenues, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, be fenced in, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, with resolution that the southerly sidewalk of Fifty-third-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, be flagged where not already done, and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Aldermen December eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, adopted.)

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to purchase, for the use of Pacific Engine Company number Twenty-eight, a steam fire engine, now being built by James Smith, at a cost not to exceed three thousand three hundred dollars.

Which was laid over.

Bill of William E. Blauvelt, for fitting up polls of First, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Districts, Eighth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of John Black, for fitting up poll of Twelfth District, Twenty-second Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Aldermen referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of E. W. Henry, for the sum of eighty dolllars, for fitting up poll of Eighth Election District in the Third Aldermanic District for the December election.

(By Board of Aldermen referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Henry Rice, of number one hundred and ninety-five Bayard-street, to erect a box in front of his premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of E. W. Henry, for the sum of one hundred dollars, for fitting up polls of Tenth Election District in the Second Aldermanic District, for the December election.

(By Board of Aldermen referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the New-York Female Assistance Society, for the sum of eight hundred dollars, and charge it to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Resolution, that the Committee on National Affairs be directed, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of New York, to present to the Thirty-seventh Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, a stand of regimental colors, the colors at present belonging to the regiment having been nearly destroyed in the many engagements in which this gallant New-York City Regiment has participated.

Which was laid over.

Communication from the Comptroller, with resolution that the Comptroller be authorized, in pursuance of his recommendation, to cause the several unexpended balances, now remaining to the credit of the following appropriations, that is, to say:

TITLES OF APPROPRIATIONS IN WHICH THERE IS A SURPLUS.	
Administration of Intestate Estates	$7,000 00
Eleventh-avenue, working as a country road	2,698 57
Fire and Police Department	16 88
Iron Pavement	68,146 09
Japanese Embassy	11,953 62
Salaries	4 40
Second-avenue—macadamizing above Sixty-first-street	8,645 67
Supplies for Police Department	21 35
Third Precinct Station-house	2,494 39
Twenty-second Ward Station-house	3 00
Total	$97,978 91

Amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $97,978 91 to be transferred to the credit of the several appropriations hereinafter stated, that is to say:

TITLES OF APPROPRIATIONS.	
Advertising for Common Council	$7,000 00
Board of Health	1,150 00
City Contingencies	25,000 00
City Inspector's Department—Contingencies	4,500 00
Land and Places	2,500 00
Old Claims	9,537 91
Printing for Common Council	14,500 00
Stationery and Blank Books	5,000 00
Sewers—Repairing and cleaning	6,701 00
Salaries—Fire Department	1,500 00
Salaries—City Courts	500 00
Supplies for, and cleaning Public Offices	20,000 00
Amounting, in the aggregate, to	$97,978 91

(In Board of Aldermen, communication accepted and resolution adopted.)

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were here read and approved.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Barney moved to call up General Order five hundred and ninety-eight, being a communication of Board of Councilmen, "To provide for the issue of 'Change Notes, which may be used as a safe and convenient currency for fractional parts of a dollar."

(In Board of Aldermen, amended by striking out section four as adopted by the Board of Councilmen, and substituting in lieu thereof the following, viz.:

Section 4. It shall be lawful for the Comptroller to invest from time to time in the temporary loans of the Corporation a portion of the moneys received by the Chamberlain for the notes authorized by the ordinance, but the amount so invested shall at no time exceed half the amounts received, so that there may be sufficient in the hands of the Chamberlain for the purpose of redemption," &c.

And as amended adopted.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

Councilman Hogan called up general order number six hundred and twenty-four, being a report of Committee on Markets of Board of Councilmen, with resolution relative to the purchase of the Fort Gansevoort property.

(In Board of Aldermen, the report was accepted and the first resolution was, on yeas and nays, adopted, a division of the question having been called for; the three succeeding resolutions were then, on yeas and nays, adopted, and the same was directed to be transmitted to the Board of Councilmen this evening for similar action.)

While the same was reading,

Councilman Hogan moved that the further reading be dispensed with, and that this Board concur with the Board of Aldermen in their action, and on that motion called the previous question.

The President *pro tem* stated that the question would be shall the main question now be put.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Hogan, Ryan, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter—9.

The President *pro tem* then stated the main question to be "that the further reading be suspended, and that the Board concur with the Board of Aldermen in their action."

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Ryan, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock—7.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilmen Jones moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be discharged from the further consideration of petition of members of Engine Company number Forty-eight to be refunded moneys expended by them in building an extension to their house, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Cowan for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, as the amount expended by him as Treasurer of Engine Company number Forty-eight in repairs to the house of said company.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

An ordinance "for the more effectual protection of the streets of the City of New-York."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Ryan, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock—9.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mariners' Family Industrial Society for the sum of five hundred dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, for the amount of ninety dollars, to be in full for pay for loss of horse by breaking through Pier number sixty-one, East River, on the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the said amount of ninety dollars to be charged by the Comptroller to its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Snyder, Brice—14.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Keech, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Long—8.

Report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the building of a new hose carriage for the use of Hose Company number Forty-eight.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Snyder, Brice—14.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Keech, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Long—8.

Councilman Miller moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, the fifteenth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAS M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Surrogate's Court.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Charitable Bequest.—The will of Daniel Boll, late of this city, was now admitted to probate, leaving a large residuary estate to establish a public library in the testator's native parish of Bas Valley, in Canton Fribourg, in the village of Praz. The will leaves $15,000 with which to purchase the site and erect a library building, and $4,000 for the immediate purchase of books. The library is to be for the public use—all classes to be admitted, and is to be known by the name of "Biblioteque Villiviennis." The entire residuary estate of the testator is to be made a fund in the hands of Trustees, whose interest is to be applied annually in the purchase of books for the library.

Wills admitted.—The wills of the following named parties were admitted to probate: Matthew Morgan, E. N. Darrell, Ludwig Bradpede, F. C. Leise, John Irving, Henrich Ranch, J. Augustus Reinner, Julianna Boyle, Louis Riomins and John Foley.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

Milpaugh, executor, &c., vs. Putnam and others.—Judgment to be in conformity with the principles and opinions expressed in Opinion. (See Opinion.)

Kehol vs. Walton and others.—Judgment for plaintiff, in conformity with the prayer of the complaint. (See Opinion.)

Disbrow vs. Herrick and others.—Judgment in favor of defendants, in conformity with the Opinion. (See Opinion.)

Schauss vs. Stanton.—Order settled.

O'Callaghan vs. Quin and others.—Decree settled.

Sanford, executor, vs. Sanford and others.—See memoranda for Counsel. All of the above are with the Special Term Clerk.)

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Clausen vs. Foote.—Decree approved as to form and substance.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 12, 1862.

$30,000 U.S.6s. '81, Reg. 99⅛	150 Hudson River R.... 76
9,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. 104⅛	200 do b30 76
30,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Cou. 92¼	100 do.............. 75⅞
500 Treas. 7 3-10 ⅌ c. Notes.......ind'd. 103	200 do............ 75¾
	100 do..........s30 75⅝
3,000 do.............103¾	200 Harlem Railroad... 21½
75,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 97⅛	300 do.............. 21⅝
6,000 do............ 97	300 Harlem R. Pref..... 51¼
3,000 U. S. D. Notes...126	400 do.............. 51½
5,000 do..........s60. 125	50 do.............. 51⅜
7,000 do.............125¾	100 Reading Railroad.. 75¼
10,000 do.............125½	50 do.............. 75
2,000 Va. State 6s...... 60	50 Nor. & Wor. R..... 72
1,000 Mo. St. 6s........ 52⅝	850 Mich. Central R.... 92
26,000 do............ 52⅛	50 do..........b30 92
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.... 54	200 do.............. 91⅞
7,000 Erie 5th Mt. Bds. 96½	100 do..........s10 91¾
1,000 Erie 3d M. B. '83. 107½	100 do..........b10 91⅞
1,000 Hud. R. 3d M.... 102	150 M. So. & N. Ind. R 39¼
5,000 C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c B. 115	100 do..........s30 39
1,000 Ill. C. R. Bonds .109	300 do.............. 39⅛
4,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. p. 80	100 do..........s10 39⅓
13,000 A. & T. H. In. B. 60¼	50 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk. 83¼
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.. 82	300 Ill. Central R. Scrip. 78¾
500 do............ 81	150 Clev. & Pitt. R..... 43
5,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d M. 110	200 do..........s10 42¾
1,000 P., Ft W. & C. 1st m. 106½	500 do.............. 42¾
1,000 P., Ft W. & C. 3d m. 70	50 do..........b30 42¾
50 Bank of Commerce. 98	50 do..........s30 42½
30 Am. Ex. Bank...... 97½	60 do.............. 42½
40,000 Amer. Gold......131¾	250 Galena & Chicago R. 81½
70,000 do.............131½	300 do.............. 81½
95,000 do.............131⅝	100 do..........b10 81½
5,000 do..........s7. 131⅝	50 do..........b30 81½
100 Cum. Coal Pref.... 12¾	600 Clev. & Tol. R...b30 69⅜
60 Pac. Mail St. Co.... 123	500 do.............. 69⅝
100 do..........b10. 123	400 do.............. 69⅛
350 New-York Cen. R.. 103⅞	500 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.. 81⅛
650 do.............. 103⅝	47 Chi., Bur. & Quin. R. 87⅛
550 Erie Railway...... 61⅞	7 Panama Railroad...160
100 do..........b10 61⅞	105 Tol., Wab. & W.R.P. 80
200 do..........s10 61¾	337 P., Ft. W. & Chi. R. 52
500 Erie R. Pref........ 94	100 do..........s30 52
50 do..........b30 94⅛	

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. 104¼	13 Bank of Commerce.. 97½
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74. Cou. 92	200 Hudson River R s30 76
4,000 Trea. 7 3-10 ⅌ ct. Notes.............103¾	200 do..........b30 76¼
	100 do..........s10 76⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 97	400 Harlem Railroad.. 21⅜
10,000 Mo. St. 6s........ 52½	200 Mich. Cen. R....s10 91⅞
1,000 Ill. War Loan 105	300 do.............. 92
1,000 Bu., N. Y. & Erie 1st M.............. 93	200 do.............. 92½
	300 M. S. & N. I. R..... 39⅓
1,000 Chic., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct. Bonds.........115	200 do..........s10 39½
	15 M. So. & N. I. G. S.. 83⅛
5,000 Mich. S. 2d m.... 93	100 do.............. 83⅛
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90. 54	100 Ill. Central R. S.... 78¾
400 Erie Railway....... 62	100 do..........s30 78½
150 do.............. 61⅞	150 do.............. 78½
20,000 American Gold..131⅝	400 Clev. & Pitts. R.... 43
50 Pac. Mail S. Co..s30. 122⅛	200 do..........s10 43
50 do.............. 123¼	200 Gal. & Chic. R...... 81¼
100 do..........s60. 122⅛	200 Clev. & Tol. R....s3 69⅛
50 do.........s20. 123	300 do.............. 69¾
150 N. Y. Cen. R...s15. 103⅝	300 do.............. 69½
750 do.............. 103⅝	300 Chic. & R. I. R..... 81¼
850 do..........s15. 103½	62 Mil. & P. du C. 2d P. 81

THIRD BOARD—1 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

$10,000 American Gold. 131⅝	250 Erie Railway P.... 94
100 Pac. Mail S. Co s10. 123	100 Hud. River R...... 76⅜
100 do..........s30.. 123	100 Harlem R. Pref.... 51⅛
50 do.............. 123⅛	200 Mich. Central R.... 91⅛
500 Erie Railway....... 62	100 do.............. 92
1600 do.............. 62	1000 Cleve. & Tol. R..s3 69⅝

FOURTH BOARD—4 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

$50,000 Amer. Gold..... 131⅝	200 Harlem Railroad... 21⅛
50,000 do.............. 131½	300 Mich. Cen. R....... 91¾
4,000 U. S. Coupon 6s.. 104	100 do..........b3 91⅞
3,000 do.............. 104⅛	150 M. So. & N. I. R.... 39⅛
2,000 U. S. 7-30s....... 103¾	700 do.............. 39
9 Penn. Coal Co....... 116	100 do.............. 38⅞
8 Del. & Hud. C. Co.. 115¾	650 M. S. & N. I. G. S.... 83
250 Pac. M. S. Co..s10. 123¼	100 do..........b10 83¼
200 do..........s30 123	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R... 43
25 Erie R. Pref........ 93¾	400 Clev. & Tol. R...... 69¼
300 do.............. 93½	100 Chic. & R. I. R...s10 81
150 do.............. 93⅝	2800 Erie Railway...... 62

Friday, Dec. 12—P. M.

Stock and Money affairs are quiet and dull to-day. The changes in the market are not important. The advices in the morning papers, that Gen. Burnside had crossed the Rappahannock and captured Fredericksburgh, caused a decline of ½ ⅌ cent. in Gold Coin, and the demand from speculators was less confident than earlier in the week. The probability seems to be that the successes or reverses of the Army this Winter will have an important bearing upon the price of Gold and rate of Exchange on London. The idea that the present and recent high premiums result from the redundancy of U. S. Notes, as the lawful Currency of the country, is pretty well exploded since the practical test applied by the Secretary of the Treasury in his negotiation, at the close of November, of the amount of such Currency unemployed in this City. The surplus since that time, although it should have been increased by the large reimbursements to the Banks from the Sub-Treasury, is now even less, so that the aggregrate reserve held in all the Associated Banks, to-day, in large Notes as well as small, is believed to be rather under than over $15,000,000. The balance in small Notes, suitable for disbursement to the Army and to laborers in the Navy-Yards, held in the Treasury itself, is exceedingly moderate. The rate of Exchange on London fell to 145@145½ ⅌ cent. for first-class Bankers' bills. The rate for Money to the Brokers is 6 ⅌ cent. The offerings at this rate are on a liberal scale, as compared with the moderate requirements of speculation on the Stock Exchange. Prime Merchant paper is readily negotiated at 5½@6 ⅌ cent. per annum, if within 60days@4 months' date. The loan of Gold to the Treasury for the payment of the January interest on the Public Debt, was at the rate of 4 ⅌ cent. per annum at 10 days' notice, after 30 days. The Gold has already been placed in the Treasury to the amount of $3,600,000.

There was only a moderate amount of business in Stocks to-day. The absence of later news from the Army, and a divided opinion among speculators as to the immediate effect of any decided success on the Rappahannock, created a dull feeling at both sessions of the Board. The only point of agreement appears to be that a National victory would put down the price of Gold, and very materially, should the achievement prove to be one of significant importance. The *Bear* interest contend that with the fall in Gold would follow a corresponding fall in all Stocks except Governments. The *Bull* interest, on the other hand, do not admit that the Dividend-paying Railways, or their Mortgage Bonds, would necessarily fall with Gold and Exchange, and thus the matter of mere opinion stands between them. In the other possible event of the defeat of Burnside, the temporary rise of gold and increased difficulty in the negotiation of Government Securities, would no doubt follow, as they did after the reverses early in July and late in August last.

Late in the afternoon, the Stock Market continued dull. The bidding is generally lower than yesterday, and the sales, of a speculative character, not very important. The following were about the last prices:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 6s, 1881	104⅛	104⅛	Missouris	52¾	52⅜
Treas. 7.30 ⅌ cts.	103⅞	103⅞	Tennessees	54⅛	54
U.S. Notes C. H.	126⅛	126⅛	Harlem	21⅜	21⅜
American Gold	132⅛	131⅜	Illinois Central	79⅛	78⅜
N. Y. Central	104	103⅜	Toledo	69⅝	69⅛
Erie Common	62¼	62	Pittsburgh	43⅛	42⅞
Erie Preferred	94⅛	93⅝	Rock Island	81⅜	81
Hudson	76⅜	76⅛	Galena	81⅛	81
Mich. Central	92½	91⅝	Pacific	122⅛	123⅛
Mich. Southern	39⅛	38⅞	Panama	160	166
Mich. Guarant'd	83⅛	83	Harlem Pref	51⅛	51¼

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	106	Irving	76
Union	105	Grocers'	88
North River	98	East River	90
Dry Dock	110	Shoe & Leather	101
Butchers' and Drovers'	115	Corn Exchange	102½
Merchants' Exchange	90	Continental	90
State of New-York	98½	St. Nicholas	90
Commerce	97	Marine	130
Commerce Scrip Stock	95	Commonwealth	87
Broadway	140	New-York County	90
American Exchange	97½	Importers' & Traders'	101
Chatham	88	Park	119
Bank of N. America	99	Manufacturers' & Mer	100

The demand for the Railway Mortgages is generally firmer to-day. The exceptions are a decline on Hudson Firsts, Erie Fourths and Fifths and Toledo and Wabash Firsts, which are slightly lower:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	115	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	101
Erie seconds, '79	115	Chi. & N. W. App. Ex.	84
Erie thirds, '83	107½	Chi. & N. W. int. bds.	88
Erie fourths, '80	100½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d s.	75
Erie fifths, '88	96¼	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass.	59
B., N. Y. & E. 1sts '77	92	Chi. & N. W. seconds	31¼
Hudson firsts, '69	115	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	112
Hudson thirds, '75	102	Tol. & Wab. firsts	98
Hudson convert., '67	96	Tol. & Wab. seconds	82¼
Harlem seconds, '64	102	M. & P. Du Chien firsts	104
Harlem thirds, '68	93	Gal. & Chi. seconds	110
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. '69-72	111¾	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	103¾
Mich. Cen. n. f., 8 ⅌ c. '82	114	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	106½
C. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1sts	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	91
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. seconds	92½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	70
N. Ind. Goshen line	102½	Clev. & Pitts. 1sts	102
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ⅌ c.	102½	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	101
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	108½	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	86
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	97	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	71
T. H. & A. 2ds. Pref.	79½		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was as follows: Receipts, $753,334 15 including $80,000 for Customs; Payments, $2,199,405 43; Balance, $10,343,088 18.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York, for the week ending Dec. 11, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$969,917	$704,158	$838,019
Thrown on market	529,770	846,043	752,152
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$97,187,296	$42,336,628	$53,492,841
Thrown on market	95,630,569	43,237,016	57,883,317

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,165	$317,267	137	$39,562	68	$21,979
Mf. of Cot'n.	258	60,118	199	57,748	42	9,128
Mf. of Silk	163	123,347	20	16,053	29	21,066
Mf. of Flax.	627	128,252	162	35,482	17	8,157
Miscellan's.	208	58,121	4	2,049	1,022	9,783
Total	2,421	$687,105	522	$150,914	1,178	$65,047
		150,914				687,105
Total entered		$838,019	Total marketed			$752,152

The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The "Responsible" correspondent of the New-York Times will be wise to investigate the cases he states. Not one of the figure items given is correct. The "Responsible" correspondent has neither read the last report nor the mortgage, nor has he considered that the tax increase is 2½ ⅌ cent. on the gross earnings; that thus, on last year's basis, the expenses must be at least 63 ⅌ cent., while they are likely to be higher, owing to increased cost of everything. The interest and dividend will amount to over $360,000. The expenses cannot be less than 63 ⅌ cent.; thus the "Responsible" correspondent in these two items is already about $100,000 out of his calculation; and if he will read pages 11 and 12 of last year's report, he will find that he is still wider of the mark. If the "Responsible" correspondent will revert to page 13 of last year's report, he will find under table B, income account, first item, another source of expenditure which he has not considered. If any too trusting individual, acting on the information of "Responsible" correspondent, comes out a loser, I must refer him to the "Responsible" correspondent. M.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Dec. 12, 1862—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 56 bbls. Ashes, 10,233 bbls. Flour, 474 bags Corn Meal, 7,603 bush. Corn, 3,940 bush. Barley, 6,136 bushels Oats, 1,934 pkgs. Provisions, and 604 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand, at $8 50 for Pots and $8 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Small sales of Western Yellow have been made at 39c.@40c. ⅌ lb.

BAGGING—Sales, 1,450 bales Gunny Bagging at 14½c.@15c. ⅌ yard.

CANDLES—Are dull and heavy at previous quotations.

CHEMICALS—Have been sparingly sought after at former rates.

COFFEE—Sales, 1,000 bags Rio at 29c.@32c. ⅌ lb.

COPPER—The inquiry has been mainly for refined Ingot at 31¼c.@32c., chiefly at 31½c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is inactive and depressed, at about 67c. for Middling, ⅌ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in fair request at buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet, to-day, and prices have favored buyers. The heaviness in Gold and Sterling Exchange has had an unfavorable effect. The prospect that the present mild weather may lead to the temporary resumption of Hudson River navigation, so as to enable the large number of boats at Albany to get to New-York with their cargoes of produce, also tends to depress the market. The reported sales since our last comprise 13,600 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 85@$5 95; poor to choice extra State at $6 10@$6 40, chiefly at $6 15@$6 25; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 80@$5 95; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 15@$8 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 75@$6 85 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 85	@$5 95
Extra State	6 10	@ 6 40
Superfine Western	5 80	@ 5 95
Extra Illinois Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 15	@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 75	@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 90	@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 45	@ 8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 50	@10 00

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping; sales of 1,200 bbls., at $6 75@$7 05 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 10@$8 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers; sales 800 bbls. Extra, at $6 20@$8 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is less active, at $4@$5 75 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in good demand, at $3 80@$3 85 for Jersey; $4 35 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl., and the latter in puncheons at $21 each. Buckwheat Flour is inquired for at $3@$3 40 ⅌ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—All kinds have been in moderate request, including Raisins at $3 80@$3 85 for Layer, and $3 70@$3 75 for Bunch, ⅌ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand; prices have been reduced 1c.@2c. ⅌ bush. Sales since our last, of 113,000 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 30; White Western, at $1 55; Amber Western at $1 45@$1 47; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 40@$1 44; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 35@$1 37½; Milwaukee Club at $1 27@$1 35; Chicago Spring at $1 22@$1 29, and Amber State, at $1 52, and White Kentucky at $1 65 ⅌ bushel. Corn is heavy and a shade cheaper. Sales, since our last, 136,000 bushels, at 75½c.@77c., closing at about 76c. for shipping Mixed Western; 74c.@75c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 64c.@70c. for unsound; 80c. for Yellow Western, 85c. for White Western. Rye is quiet at 85c.@96c., according to quality, ⅌ bushel. Sales 1,200 bushels. Oats are in good request, including Canada, at 67c.@69c.; Western, at 68c.@70c., and State at 69c.@70c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is in lively demand, at $1 35@$1 48 ⅌ bushel. Sales. 15,800 bushels. Sales were also made of 8,000 bushels Barley Malt at $1 50@$1 65 ⅌ bushel.

Breadstuff Trade of Chicago, week ending Dec. 8, 1862.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	26,537	17,889
Wheat, bush	154,114	5,119
Corn, bush	168,747	33,728
Oats, bush	54,225	47,675
Rye, bush	5,958	2,650
Barley, bush	13,845	2,564

Receipt of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to Dec. 8.

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls	1,694,852	1,477,615	613,987
Wheat, bushels	12,876,537	17,542,677	13,791,451
Corn, bush	30,913,682	26,290,096	15,519,424
Oats, bush	3,388,907	1,394,852	1,547,206
Rye, bush	942,240	493,782	310,103
Barley, bush	947,145	422,803	545,398

Shipment of Breadstuffs from Chicago, Jan. 1 to Dec. 8:

	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls	1,912,704	1,031,351
Wheat, bushels	14,174,813	15,614,607
Corn, bushels	31,380,413	24,563,663
Oats, bushels	3,907,797	1,624,467
Rye, bushels	707,295	393,063
Barley, bushels	490,979	204,790

HAY—North River continues in good request, at 70c.@90c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New Crop are in fair demand, at from 16c.@25c. ⅌ lb.

HEMP—A limited inquiry prevails for Manilla at 8⅜c.@8⅞c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—Has been very quiet at previous figures.

LATHS—Eastern are less sought after at $1 75 ⅌ thousand.

LEAD—Is inactive at unchanged rates.

LIME—Rockland is in fair demand at 85c. for common, and $1 for Lump ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—A good demand prevails for Eastern Spruce and Pine at buoyant prices.

MOLASSES—The sale of old and new crop New-Orleans, privately and at auction, were 800 bbls. and 100 half bbls., at, according to quality, 27½c.@54c. ⅌ gallon; 50 hhds. Porto Rico were sold by auction at 39c.@42½c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been sparingly sought after at unaltered quotations. Common Resin, $14 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Spirits Turpentine, $2 60 ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Petroleum has been less active, and quoted down to 40c.@42½c. for Crude, and 65c.@70c. for Refined, ⅌ gallon. Fish Oils were more sought after, at steady rates. Other kinds have not varied materially.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite active, at $14@$14 25 for Mess, and $11 62½@$11 75 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales, 6,000 bbls. Cut Meats are in more demand, at 7c.@8c. for Hams, and 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is actively sought after, at 7c.@9c. ⅌ lb.; sales, 1,425 boxes. Lard is heavy, to-day; sales 1,070 tcs. and bbls. at 9½c.@10c., ⅌ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales, since our last, 275 bbls. at $13@$14 for Extra Mess, and $11 75@$13 for Plain Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ⅌ tierce; India Mess, $22 50@$25 ⅌ tce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$16 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in good request at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@26c. for common to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at 9c.@13c. ⅌ lb.

Hog Trade of Chicago, Oct. 1 to Dec. 8, 1862.

	Received.	Shipped.
1862	406,988	158,078
1861	205,950	75,392
1860	113,485	46,209

Deducting the number of Hogs shipped from the receipts, it will be found that there has been left thus far, this season, 248,911 for packers, against 130,000 in 1861, and 67,000 in 1860.

RICE—East India was in demand and 750 bags were disposed of at $6 75@$7 12½, free, and $5 50@$5 75 in bond, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—A fair inquiry prevails for Clover at 10½c.@10⅝c. ⅌ lb.; Timothy at $2 25@$2 37½, and American Rough Flax at $2 65@$3 ⅌ bushel.

SPELTER—Has been dull and prices have been quoted nominal.

SUGARS—The day's sales comprised 700 hhds. New-Orleans, privately and at auction, within a range of from 8½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been inactive at former prices.

TIN—The inquiry has been mainly for Straits at 40c. ⅌ lb., at which rate considerable sales have been effected. Other kinds are unchanged.

TALLOW—Sales, 165,000 lbs. at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand is quite moderate at former quotations; sales 71 hhds. Kentucky, 15@24c.; 29 hhds. Kentucky Stems, 4½c., and 150 cases Seed Leaf, 14@18c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 650 bbls., in lots, at 38½c.@39c., ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been inactive, and rates have been somewhat depressed, to-day. For Liverpool there were engaged 7,000 bushels Corn, in ship's bags, at 7½d. ⅌ bushel; 460 tierces Beef, by a foreign vessel, 6s. ⅌ tierce; 150 boxes Bacon, by an American vessel, at 20s.; 300 tierces and bbls. Lard, by a foreign vessel, at 35s., and 30 hhds. Tallow, by do., at 30s. ⅌ ton. For London, by a foreign vessel, 1,500 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 10½d. ⅌ bushel, and 300 tierces Beef at 6s. 6d. ⅌ tierce. For Cork and orders, a foreign bark, with 25,000 bushels Corn, at 7s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. For Glasgow, 50 tierces Tallow, at 5s. ⅌ tierce.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SAEURDAY, DEC. 13, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Ballo in Maschera.

WINTER GARDEN—Grandy Maguire—Latest from New-York—Prince Dolorosa.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—A Brother of Arts.

BURTON'S GARDEN—Edith; or the Earl's Daughter.

BARNUM'S THEATRE—(Niblo's Concert Saloon)—Un Chapeau de Paille, And Le Pied de Mouton.

CASTLE GARDEN—Grand Fireworks.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, Curious Rawe, Curiosities and Swindling. Drummond's Performing Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Poacher (Der Wildschutz).

AMERICAN INSTITUTE SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 472 Broadway.

BROOME CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—Tirrell's California.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—Church's Niagara.

AULD LANG SYNE—Group of Statuary, corner 4th-st. and Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers, from the 15th of December, the price will be $8 per annum; including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, after Dec. 15, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our dispatches from the Army of the Potomac are not so full or so late as we could desire—owing, doubtless, to the fact that the single telegraphic wire connecting Fredricksburgh with Washington was last night fully occupied in the transmission of Government dispatches. The first telegram received by us, dated at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, did not reach us until about 8 o'clock last night. After the occupation of the river front on Thursday night, about a hundred of our men were killed and wounded while driving the rebels through and out of the city. The troops commenced moving at an early hour yesterday, Gen. Sumner's Grand Division leading, followed by Gen. Hooker's Grand Division. Gen. Franklin's Grand Division also commenced crossing three miles below. A brief artillery engagement took place there, but the rebels did not make much opposition to the crossing. Information received during the night was to the effect that the rebels had two strong lines of batteries in the rear of the city—one a mile beyond it, and the other a mile beyond the first; that they had concentrated their forces, and intended to give battle. Our last telegram is dated last evening, and reached us about 1 o'clock this morning. From it we learn that, at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, the rebels opened with all their guns in the first range of batteries, their main fire being directed upon the city. The only damage done, however, was to the houses, none of our troops being hurt. Some of the guns opened on a large body of our troops which had crossed on the two lower bridges, and were moving down the river, but the damage done was slight. Our guns then opened upon the rebel batteries from across the river, and silenced them after a duel of half an hour. This ended the firing for the day, and last night our troops rested upon their arms. There were no indications of the enemy evacuating their position, and a battle is regarded as unavoidable.

The Washington *Star* of Thursday evening says: "We hear that Gen. Sigel's Army Corps is marching *en route* to be within supporting distance of the main body of the Army of the Potomac, and if its presence on the bank of the Rappahannock may be needed, can doubtless be "on hand" in time to perform such services in connection with that army as may be desired of it."

There was a rumor in Washington, on Thursday evening, that Gen. Banks had landed at Norfolk with his forces. A correspondent of the Lowell *News* writes, under date of Dec. 8, that a large force left Suffolk, silently, the previous Thursday night, (Dec. 4,) for parts unknown. He adds that other regiments have come in to fill their places, and more are on their way. The brigade which left was that of Weisell's, and it was generally supposed that it was moving in the direction of Weldon to cooperate with troops from Newbern under Gen. Foster, but nothing positive was known in the matter.

A Kentuckian, who has just arrived at Evansville, Ind., from the South, reports the rebels in force at Tullahoma and Murfreesboro. He passed all through their camps, and says they are 75,000 strong under Bragg, Kirby Smith, Breckinridge, and others. The rebel army is subsisting entirely on bread and meat. He says there is great destitution among the people in East and Middle Tennessee, and the people are generally disheartened, and only want a good excuse to make peace. Provisions are at fabulous prices. Grain, beef and hogs are stripped from the plantations for the support of the rebel army. Bragg is fortifying, and his army will make a desperate fight, as their last hope of success in the West.

A dispatch from Nashville gives two facts which look bad for the rebels. One is that the small-pox is raging at Chattanooga, and the other is that the people of East Tennessee have rebelled against the rebel conscription, and that large numbers of them are in arms near Charlotte.

CONGRESS.

The Senate held a very short session yesterday, during which a petition from twelve hundred citizens of Pennsylvania, asking for a general bankrupt law, was presented, and Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution, instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of allowing advanced bounty to those soldiers enlisted prior to the passage of the act authorizing its payment.

The House was not in session.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 3[illegible] yesterday afternoon, and occupied a short session in passing upon various matters, strictly routine. A resolution to increase the salary of the Police Justices to $5,000 each was presented and laid over. The privilege of making this increase was granted by the last Legislature. At present the Justices get $2,500 each per annum, for services at the District Courts, and $1,000 each for services at the Court of Special Sessions. The new arrangement proposed will include pay for all services during the year. The Board overruled two vetoes of resolutions to connect fire company houses with bell-towers by telegraph, at an expense of $250 in each case. The Mayor thinks the patent right made use of to make these connections should be secured for the City, and the work be done in one job, instead of by piecemeal. Adjourned till 3½ P. M. to-day.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Several of the members elect occupied seats on the floor. A numerously-signed carmen's petition, for an increase in the rates of cartage, was presented and referred. The Fractional Currency ordinance, as amended by the Aldermen, was taken up and concurred in. The Port Gansevoort property matter, as amended by the Aldermen, was called up, and under pressure of the previous question, the Aldermanic action was concurred in by 17 to 6. An ordinance appropriating $25,000, to enable the Croton Aqueduct Department to remove obstructions placed in the streets by railroad corporations, was adopted. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday evening, at 4 o'clock.

The Aldermen, as City Canvassers, held their eighth meeting at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but as the footing of the tables had not been completed by the clerks, an adjournment was made till 3 o'clock P. M. to-day.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, five criminals were sentenced to the State Prison, four to the Penitentiary, three to the City Prison, and three to pay a fine. The Court adjourned to Monday morning next.

The will of Daniel Boll, late of this City, has been admitted to probate by Surrogate Tucker, and leaves a large residuary estate for the endowment of a public library, in the testator's native parish of Bas Bulle, in Canton Fribourg, in the village of Praz; $15,000 are left to purchase the site and erect the building, and $4,000 for the immediate purchase of books. The interest of the residuary estate is to be applied annually in the purchase of books.

The Stock and Money Markets were very dull yesterday, awaiting later army news. Prices on the Stock Exchange were a fraction lower, and speculation somewhat indifferent. Gold ¼ ₩ cent. lower, closing at 131¼@131½ ₩ cent. Money, 6 ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were in less demand yesterday at declining prices. Provisions exhibited more animation, especially Pork and Bacon, the former closing at advanced rates. The Government contract for Bacon was awarded at $7 30@$8 ₩ 100 lbs. A moderate business was transacted in Groceries, Fruit, Fish, Oils, Seeds, Hops and Whisky. Hay, Leather, Tallow, Bagging and Foreign Liquors were in fair request. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

Popular Institutions and the War-Making Power.

The notions of Government which the various phases of the crisis through which we are passing, daily bring to light, will furnish a curious subject of study to the future historian of the great civil war. If the Republicans have fallen into an error, as to the manner in which the emergency should be met, advocating greater concentration of power in the hands of the Executive, it is an error for which abundant excuse can be found in the experience of many ages and many nations. They can say with perfect truth, that no nation, either ancient or modern, has ever carried on a struggle in which its existence was at stake, with a strict regard to Constitutional forms, and in strict accordance with the letter of the law; that no republic or monarchy has ever fought for life without making both property and liberty subservient to the exigences of war, without substituting the dictator for the judge, and the provost-marshal for the sheriff. Secrecy, rapidity of action, and complete concentration of all the resources of the country in the hands of as few men as possible, are essential to all great military successes. In so far as Constitutional Government makes these conditions difficult of attainment, it is a hindrance to all great military operations. If it did not to some extent counterbalance these drawbacks by the extent to which it enlists the feeling of the people in the prosecution of the war, there is not a Constitutional Government in the world which would not long ago have succumbed before the assaults of despots.

There appears, however, to be a large number of persons in the ranks of both our political parties, but especially in those of the Democracy, who are rather ashamed of the figure we have cut in this matter, and are extremely desirous of proving to the world that we are as foolish and as shortsighted as our most blatant revilers have ever alleged us to be, and as incompetent, either to understand the crisis or to deal with it, as our worst enemies could wish. Instead of feeling that we have rather too little concentration of force, and singleness of will in the executive, these gentlemen are of opinion that we have too much; and that though the President and his Cabinet may be a very fine body to administer the Government in times of peace, for its administration in time of war, nothing will answer but the entire body of adult American males in council assembled.

The first person who introduced this discovery to the astonished eyes of the world was Judge Barnard. It is ordinarily supposed that the business of voters is to choose men to act as judges for them, and that points of law, and especially points of constitutional law, were better left in their hands. This, it appears, the new school of political philosophers has discovered to be a mistake. In giving judgment in a *habeas corpus* case, the day after the State election, Judge Barnard decided that "the vote on the previous day had decided that the *habeas corpus* act was not suspended." So it appears that the various jurists, both here and in Europe, who have been using their wits on this knotty point, have been wasting their labor. We have, at home, a much simpler mode of deciding it. Every voter in the State is a judge *ad hoc*; drops his bit of paper in the box, with Horatio Seymour's name on it, and thus settles incidentally, or rather by implication, one of the weightiest questions of our time. Nor do the functions of this many-headed tribunal stop here. It is not only judge, but may in time of war be called on to step down and act as sheriff in enforcing its own decisions; for, on the occasion referred to, Judge Barnard also announced that if there were any difficulty about executing the writ, "he would call on the whole Democratic party to execute it." With every wish in the world to defer to judicial opinions, we cannot help saying that we see serious inconveniences in this mode of deciding points of law, too evident and too numerous to be recited here.

The uproar there has been about Gen. McClellan's removal is another attempt to enforce the strange theory of popular Government. The resignations in the army, the indignant articles in the newspapers on this subject, the attempts to get up popular ovations for this officer wherever he goes, and to nominate him for the next Presidency, are so many strong expressions of opinion that the entire body of the voters are more competent to choose a General than the President; and not only so, but that it is their business, and not his, and that in dismissing Gen. McClellan, he, in some as yet unknown way, outraged the American public. Now we are of opinion—and though the Democratic Party may not agree with us, the civilized world, and especially that portion of it which is at all familiar with military affairs, is on our side—that the public is not competent either to choose a General or to decide when he ought to be removed, because it knows nothing about war, and knows nothing about the Generals from amongst whom the selection has to be made. If it be really an outrage for the President to remove a General when the majority of voters think he ought to be retained, the inference that he ought to be elected by universal suffrage in the first instance, after nomination by a caucus, is obvious and irresistible. And if the indignant individuals who are wearying the country with lamentations over McClellan's removal from the scene of his glory aim at anything but noise, they ought, if they are logical, to aim at this. The next step in this progress would be for the General thus elected to take a vote on all plans of operations, upon the propriety of a retreat, or of a battle, and do nothing until each step in the campaign had been well ventilated by the Press, and formally approved of at the primary meetings. We should then be in a position, if not to intimidate "the bloated tyrants and aristocracies" of the Old World, at least to amuse them; and if we could not command the respect of foreign nations, we should at least have secured the approval and support of Fernando Wood and of the Sixth Ward.

The cry for vengeance on the Indians from Minnesota, on which we commented the other day, accompanied as it is by a threat that if the President does not hang them all, the mob will, is another outbreak of the same preposterous notion of the relations between the nation and the executive. In the first place, if we allowed men to be executed in cold blood, for any other purpose than as an example, we should disgrace ourselves. The gratification of a feeling of revenge, and especially of private revenge, is something to which the law ought not in any way to lend itself. Men ought not in any civilized community to be hanged on any other than public grounds; and whether public interests require these Indians to be hanged in any particular case, the President is the sole judge, both according to the Constitution and to common sense. The feelings of the Minnesotans in this matter have no more to do with what the decision of the Government ought to be, than the feelings of the New-Yorkers.

If, in short, the new democratic theory be correct, and the President is not to be allowed to exercise any judgment of his own, either as to the manner of carrying on the war, or as to the generals who are to command the armies, or on the propriety of butchering three hundred savages in cold blood, under sentence of court-martial; and further, that a popular vote ought to supply judges with reasons for their decisions, the sooner we dismiss all officers whatever, and manage all our affairs in a standing mass-meeting, with committees to carry out its resolutions the better, because the absurdity of the matter would then be so apparent that people would be effectually cured of their leaning toward it.

Fearful Work in Texas.—We have another of those horrible stories from Texas of the execution, or rather the massacre, of Union men in that State. It is given with all particularity of detail in the Texas *Republican*, of the 1st ultimo. It is, briefly, that a secret Union organization had been discovered in Cook County, contiguous to the Indian Territory, which had ramifications into Grayson County, the members of which were intrusted with three degrees—the first degree being secrecy, the second jayhawking and robbery, (doubtless false,) and the third degree "contemplated the reëstablishment of the old Union." The plot was discovered—seventy of the Unionists were arrested—and, at the first effort, *twenty-four of them were tried and executed*. Subsequently to this two rebels were shot—probably by persons of their own kidney, as shooting has always been common enough in Texas—and this furnished a pretext for another general hanging of Unionists. "The number executed in Cook County, at last accounts," says the Texan paper, "was *forty-two*, and two others were shot in attempting to make their escape. Others," says the editor, "it was expected, would be summarily dealt with;" and then he adds: "Since writing the foregoing it is rumored that several persons have been hung in Grayson County, and among them a Dr. Lively."

This is indeed a fearful record, and beats anything we have yet heard of the wholesale executions of loyalists in East Tennessee or elsewhere. Some fifty men—and it may be twice or thrice that number by this time—led out to the gallows and hung, only a few weeks ago because they were loyal and true to the Union: it is almost too shocking for belief. Those who know what the forms of trial are in Texas, and what were probably the surroundings and incidents of these executions, can form some idea of their horrors.

We can make no reclamations upon the Government of Jeff. Davis on account of these massacres. We cannot execute retaliation upon rebels in our hands or upon the subjects of Jeff. Davis within our jurisdiction. And yet it cannot be that such things are to be forever permitted. This is the third or fourth grand massacre of Unionists we have had in Texas during the year—accounts of all of which have been derived from the local Texas newspapers. There will be no end to them but in the destruction of the rebel authority in the State. We could hope that the victorious army of Gen. Blunt, (or rather Gen. Scofield,) which has just given such good account of itself in Arkansas, might push down before the end of the year into that portion of Northern Texas which has been so ignominiously distinguished for these Union massacres. It would not have a very great way to travel.

Peace Propositions—The Latest of the Impostors.

We copy from the Chicago *Times* the detailed statement by "J. Wesley Greene" of his share in an attempt of Jeff. Davis to negotiate a peace with President Lincoln. We copy it—just as we used to copy stories of the sea-serpent—solely to satisfy public curiosity, not because we deem it of the slightest possible consequence to anybody. We know nothing whatever of Mr. Greene. He may be an "ornamental japanner" of Pittsburgh, as he claims to be; or he may have been a Methodist preacher, a confidence man, and an inmate of our State Prison, as the *Police Gazette* says he has. He may be a perfect saint—as saints go now-a-days; and we should be very sorry to do him an injustice. But, judging him by his own statements, we believe him to be, in this particular matter, simply a braggart and an impostor. The main part of his story, which we publish this morning, is in our judgment utterly false. We don't believe that Davis ever sent for him as he says he did, that he ever said to him what he is reported to have said, or that he ever had such an interview with him as Greene describes.

It is scarcely worth while to enter upon any critical analysis of this rigmarole for the purpose of exposing its absurdity. A certain portion of our politicians will pretend to believe it whether they do or not; for they have certain objects which may be accomplished thereby. Indeed a remark which Mr. Greene puts into the mouth of Mr. Davis renders it not improbable that the whole story has been concocted by Northern politicians for the purpose of accomplishing the result at which they aim. "Should the Administration," says Mr. Davis to Mr. Greene, "be disposed to drop these propositions, and do nothing in reference to them, *should the facts become known to the people of the North, there would be such a howling about their ears as would compel them to do something.*" The "facts" have now been made known:—the "howling" against the Administration will soon begin.

If Davis were to act as Greene says he did, his life would not be worth an hour's purchase in Richmond. However sick of the war the Southern people may be, they will scarcely consent to have it ended by their own betrayal. Davis and his colleagues have spilled too much Southern blood,—have crushed too many Southern hearts,—have overwhelmed too many Southern families in ruin and anguish, to be permitted to sell the cause they have claimed to be defending for the paltry price of their own personal safety and restoration to political power. There must be some better reason for peace, to satisfy the mass of the Southern people, than this. They would infinitely prefer to be beaten in the field, rather than thus treacherously sold out by their own leaders.

Nor is there the shadow of reason for supposing that if the Confederate Government had made up its mind to treat for peace, it would hunt up, by the aid of a Baltimore detective, an "ornamental japanner" of whom no mortal ever heard before, to act as mediator between the North and South. There are other parties quite ready to discharge that office, and a good deal more likely to command attention and confidence. Louis Napoleon, for example, has given the world to understand that it will give him the greatest pleasure to render any little service of this kind, whenever it may be deemed advisable. Mr. Greene thinks his obscurity was the reason of his selection. It certainly is the only title he seems to have had to that honor, for he refuses to disclose the mysterious "personal service" which he rendered Davis fourteen years ago, and which he thinks may have had something to do with it. But Mr. Davis has wit enough to know that Mr. Greene's obscurity, however convenient a tool it might make him, would destroy all chance of his being useful,—for he had rendered no "personal service" to President Lincoln which could give him a moment's claim to his notice or belief.

Mr. Greene is unquestionably an impostor,—not devoid of a certain shrewdness, and quite an adept in the art of humbugging the public. The character of his statement gives great plausibility to the statements of the *Police Gazette*, that he has served an apprenticeship to the trade of "confidence man," and has graduated at State Prison with all the honors. It is barely possible that Davis knew this, and, therefore, judged him to be just the man he wanted. But it is much more likely that Greene was simply acting on his own hook, and in the exercise of his own profession. He seems to have been extremely apprehensive throughout of his personal safety, and especially fearful of an *arrest*. The frequency with which this apprehension is expressed, suggests the class of persons who fear "each bush an officer." But it might not be amiss for the Government to arrest him on his own confession for having held intercourse with the rebels; and then his claims to credence can be submitted to a more rigid scrutiny than they have yet received.

The Reason of Cabinet Appointments.—Our Washington correspondent states, in yesterday's Times, that, "in case Mr. Smith retires from the Secretaryship of the Interior, Indiana will earnestly insist that the vacancy shall be filled by one of her own citizens." That is probable; but unless she can offer from among her own citizens a man better fitted for the place than can be found elsewhere, she *ought* not to insist upon it, nor should any heed be paid to it if she does. The emergencies of the public service are too formidable to allow of Executive deference to local claims at the expense of the public welfare. What the President wants is a man who will bring intellect, moral power and *popular strength* to his Councils. What the people want is a Minister in whose honesty, zeal and courage they can repose unlimited confidence from the start. Let such a man be found—we believe Joseph Holt is just such a man—and let him be added by the President to his Cabinet, without any unmeaning pother over his locality. Our country is but one, our cause is but one, and the citizen who can serve the cause and country best is the one who should be called to the President's Councils.

In the first organization of an Administrations, it has been usual to distribute the high offices with as much fairness as possible among the various sections. There is a national advantage in this, inasmuch as it secures the representation of all parts of the country in the Administration. But where there are not high offices enough to give one to all the States, it is clear there is no injustice in shifting an office from one State to another during a Presidential term. Exact justice, on the principle of giving all States a share of power, might indeed require alterations of the kind; but no one would propose so unstable a system of administering the Government.

Really the chief motive of distributing the Cabinet and other high offices of the Government to the different sections of the country, is to secure for each section its fair share of National patronage in the way of appointments, contracts, etc. But this is a mere party calculation, not entitled to consideration when the country is in difficulty. Even if the case were different, Indiana would not at the present time receive any damage by the loss of the seat she now fills in the Cabinet. Mr. Smith, the present Secretary of the Interior, has fully cared for her interests by appointments under his control, not likely to be changed without a change of Administration. Beside, Mr. Smith himself, as a Representative of Indiana, does not lose office by leaving the Cabinet, but leaves it only to take, in the name of his State, an office higher and more lasting.

Volunteer Diplomatists.

One of the worst nuisances of the day is the tribe of fussy fools who thrust themselves into the conduct of public affairs, and, through the ignorance or good nature of our public men, gain the notoriety and consequence which is all they seek. Almost everybody has one or two such among his acquaintances,—men who stop you in the street, and tell you they have just written to the President, telling him what *must* be done,—or that they are just starting for England, to post "Pam" up on American affairs. So long as their folly remains a mere matter of conversation, no great harm is done. They are bores—simply this and nothing more; and bores are much too common a commodity to merit special comment or excite special wonder.

But now and then these people take a higher flight, and become public nuisances, as well as private annoyances. They bore nations as well as individuals. "William Cornwell Jewett, of Colorado," is a splendid specimen of these buzzing and empty-headed noodles. He is eternally regulating the affairs of the world in general, having none of his own to require his attention. Utterly ignorant of politics, knowing nothing "for certain" on any subject, incapable of making or understanding an argument, without position personal, social or political, his sole gift a vanity which amounts to insanity, he spends his time writing to the President, memorializing Congress, enlightening the Secretary of State, and besieging public journals and public men with his plans for settling the affairs of the universe at large. His latest field of labor is in Europe. He writes letters to heroes and statesmen,—gets answers,—publishes both, has them telegraphed to the New-York Press, and becomes famous. John Bright and Garibaldi have been his latest victims; who is the "next customer," the next foreign steamer will probably tell us. We hope he will stay in Europe for a long time to come. We owe her "bloated aristocracies" a grudge, and we can pay it in that way cheaper than in any other.

George Francis Train is another genius of the same general character, though of a sublimer type. He has brains, such as they are, and his brass is brilliant, at least compared with Jewett's. We are sometimes half inclined to think that he humbugs himself, and that he really believes himself as important and as gifted a person as he says he is. The thing seems impossible, and perhaps it is; but in times of war, when the whole atmosphere is heated, men become insane from curious causes, as various as their characters—and he certainly suffers from Train on the brain. He agonizes under an intense self-admiration. He seems to be in a perpetual state of incredulous wonder that the Almighty *could* have created any being so superlative and altogether admirable as himself. His mission naturally takes its dimensions from his conception of his character. He has overthrown all the dynasties of Europe that were worth his notice, and has come home to end the war and restore the Union. He shows one streak of sense to which Jewett is a stranger: he charges twenty-five cents a head for each exhibition of himself. The price is low: but it shows an eye to profit.

But we have no thought of making a catalogue of these curiosities. They take all shapes and devote themselves to all kinds of business. Just now there is quite a crowd of them who have "just arrived" from the Southern Confederacy with "propositions of peace." Wm. Chase Barney allows himself to be taken prisoner,—receives the confidence of his captors, and comes back as their Minister Plenipotentiary, declaring on their behalf that they are sick of the war,—that they have faith in the Northern Democrats, and now that these have been victorious, they want to "come back," and that they will proceed forthwith to elect Members of Congress, if we'll give them an armistice. Why do they want an armistice? We held our elections without one; they can do the same if they are so disposed. But Mr. Barney has told Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln all about the matter;—and they can save the Union if they choose; if not, the responsibility rests on their shoulders, not his.

And now the latest of these charlatans turns up at Chicago in the person of "J. Wesley Greene," of this City, who disappeared curiously some years since, and who now proclaims himself a special agent of Jeff. Davis, and retails a long rigmarole about the South which is telegraphed all over the country as embodying fresh "propositions for peace" and the restoration of the Union. And sundry of our cotemporaries write long and able editorials on the subject, demonstrating that the terms thus set forth are utterly inadmissible, and that our Government ought not to be diverted by such proposals from the vigorous prosecution of the war! In all which we fully concur.

We foresee no period when this race of meddling nobodies will be extinct: When the brains are out, men no longer die. That good old custom has long since passed away. The fool-killer might diminish the pest if he were to go his rounds—but none of us would willingly pray for his advent, unless we could be better assured of his powers of discrimination, and thus guaranteed somewhat against unpleasant personal consequences. We see no chance, therefore, of a speedy remedy of the public affliction. It is barely possible that public men may learn something from experience, and not give all their ears to every fool who claims the right to bore them. But the chances of this are too remote to give us consolation. We must fall back on patience and philosophy—that last infirmity of noble minds. The test is severe—but what is a man worth who would not rather be bored than see his country ruined?

Yesterday's News and Want of News.—Of course the entire absence of intelligence all day yesterday from Fredericksburgh created considerable uneasiness in the public mind, and gave the prophets of evil a splendid opportunity to exercise their gifts. It was recalled to mind how news had been withheld from the public after every disaster our army has suffered during the war—how the people had been treated as fools and babies who could not endure at first the full exhibit of disagreeable facts, and how, after equivocations, denials, contradictions, absurdities and falsities of all sorts we had frequently finally been led into the secret that our army had had a deadly battle with the rebels. The statements made in authorized dispatches of Thursday night, that a battle must open in the morning, were also noted, and one Washington telegram that came in the Philadelphia papers announced positively that fighting would be resumed in the morning, and even stated that our army would be ready to engage the enemy *by eight o'clock!* The assertion that we could get no news because the telegraph was so busily engaged in bearing dispatches to the Government, was unsatisfactory, as every one knew that in the twinkling of an eye it could convey the half-dozen magic words that would be necessary to give the public assurance. There were rumors that Franklin's Corps, being isolated three miles down the river, had been fallen upon by the rebel right wing, which was known to be very strong, and cut to pieces; and the assertion in the Washington telegram to Philadelphia, that these stories "were all false," went far to make them believed by a large portion of the public. There were hundreds of other uncheerful rumors created out of nothing and nurped into monstrous magnitude in the darkness and silence of Press and telegraph, but it is not worth while to prolong their existence by giving them print. The public largely bought up each successive edition of the journals to get the news, but could find not an item.

Late in the evening a dispatch came from Headquarters, dated at 10 in the forenoon, but it did not state distinctly whether fighting had begun or not. It gave us the exciting fact that "the enemy had concentrated his forces, and it is believed will give battle;" but strengthened us by adding that "our troops were in excellent spirits and anxious to be led upon the enemy's works."

We are able this morning, however, to clear away all anxieties as to the operations of yesterday. Nothing of importance occurred at Fredericksburgh until 2 in the afternoon, when the enemy opened his artillery upon the city, which was occupied by our troops. He played till he saw he was doing us no injury, when he stopped his labors for the day. It is stated, however, that there is no sign of the enemy's retreat, and that "there must be a battle immediately." If this is correct, we hope we will not be kept in suspense for news through another day, but that it may be found convenient for the War Office to give the public an inkling of the progress or result of affairs.

From Albany.

THE DETAINED CANAL-BOATS.

Albany, Saturday, Dec. 12.

An attempt is being made to take the canal-boats detained here to New-York. The tugs *Syracuse*, *Austin*, *Oswego* and *Ontario* are ordered up from New-York. The *Norwich* and *Herald* are at Coxsackie, making their way up. The *McDonald* is now in the Albany basin, and will steam up this afternoon, and go down the river to meet the up boats. Upon these movements and continued favorable weather depends the fact whether the boats can be taken to New-York.

Rogers & Raymond's Magnificent Assortment of Fashionable Fall and Winter DRESS AND BUSINESS CLOTHING ready-made, in spite of the high rate of journeymen's wages, and the rapid advance in the value of all tailoring goods, is offered at the REDUCED PRICES of last Winter. Attention is called to their superb stock of MILITARY CLOTHING of the regulation patterns. Entire Army Outfits furnished in an hour.

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Heavy Knit All Wool UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

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FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,

HANDSOMELY DECORATED, from $90 upward.
FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, from $12 upward.
WHITE FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, $4 per set.

We have the largest and FINEST ASSORTMENT OF THE ABOVE GOODS that has ever been in the City, and we respectfully invite the attention of buyers.

ALSO, An immense variety of FANCY GOODS, specially imported and manufactured for the Holidays, such as PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARICATURE FIGURES, PARIAN STATUARY, FRENCH CLOCKS and MANTEL ORNAMENTS, DRESSING-TABLE SETS, STERLING SILVER and SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c., &c.

"SPECIAL NOTICE."

We shall, in a few days, open a LARGE INVOICE OF HANDSOME TOILET SETS, which we intend to offer

AT GREAT BARGAINS, VIZ.:

GOLD BAND TOILET SETS, 11 pieces....$5 50 per set.
COLORED BAND TOILET SETS, 11 pieces. 5 00 per set.
WHITE TOILET SETS, 11 pieces............3 25 per set.

Samples shown and orders booked now for delivery when opened.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY, cor. Broome-st.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT. EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.

Twenty-two colors and shades—brilliant, fast colors. For twenty-five cents you can color as many goods as would cost five times that sum, in one hour to three hours' time. The process is simple. At every store are samples of each color on silk and wool.

Put up in packages of 25 cents and 15 cents.

Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS, No. 258 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by wholesale druggists and dealers in New-York, and every city and town.

MIRRORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—THE largest assortment in the City, for sale at "popular prices," by WHITTEMORE BROTHERS, No. 579 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

N. B.—Open evenings till Jan. 1.

WHO DID IT?

We are permitted to publish the following important letter, received by our friend, D. S. Barnes, Esq.:

JERUSALEM, Sept. 10, 1862.

DEAR FRIEND—* * * * * You will not find Macadamized roads in the Holy Land, but the same irregular meandering mule paths stretch over the mountain sides that were traveled by patriarchs and apostles of old. We started early to ascend Mount Olivet, to behold the sun gild the minarets and towers of the devoted city, from the place where memory, stirred by a thousand associations, should exalt the mind as well as the eye to the inspiration and beauty of the scene. Well is the voyager repaid for long travels, horrid roads, antediluvian cookery, squalid companionship, and the importunities of begging, thieving Arabs. Well would it have repaid you, O, thou man of commerce and the crucible, and well might you have been reminded of your own city of New-York, for here, painted upon a board nailed against one of the huge ancient olive trees under which the sacred martyrs toiled for the sins of a world eighteen hundred years ago, were these familiar figures—"S. T. 1860. X." Although inclined to seriousness, none could suppress a smile when Smith said, "No danger; civilized, certain. Drake has been here with his Plantation Bitters." * * * * *

L. A. R.

We do not know who did it—but no doubt some invalid traveler, cured by the Plantation Bitters, wished to advertise their virtues in a place from whence all knowledge flows.

It is well conceded that no article was ever so efficacious, speedy and certain a cure for general debility as the Plantation Bitters.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Snake-root, Anise, Dandelion, Burdock, Chamomile Flowers, etc., etc.

Dr. W. A. Childe, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

The following is from the famous hotel proprietors at Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1862.

Messrs. P. H. DRAKE & Co.—Please send us twelve dozen Plantation Bitters. They are much liked by the guests of our house.

Respectfully yours, SYKES, CHADWICK & CO., Proprietors Willard's Hotel.

"The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a long-standing and terrible Dyspepsia."

Rev. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y.

Such is the language reaching us daily. No article ever had an equal sale. Under no circumstances will the pure standard of the materials used be departed from.

These Bitters are sold by all the principal druggists, grocers, hotels and restaurants. Be sure each bottle bears the fac-simile of the proprietor's signature, on a steel plate label.

P. H. DRAKE & CO. No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

AT RETAIL.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL

COALS,

Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges

AT $8 00 PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS.

ALSO, BEST ENGLISH HOUSE CANNEL

AT $12 00 PER CHALDRON;

AND HALLIBURTON'S HOUSE ORREL

AT $11 00 PER CHALDRON.

Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River. JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

WARD'S UNDER SHIRTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

ARMY SHIRTS, NEW STYLES.

ARMY GAUNTLETS, large assortment.
UNDERSHIRTS, Merino.
UNDERSHIRTS, Red Flannel.
UNDERSHIRTS, Scotch Lamb's Wool.
UNDERSHIRTS, Canton Flannel.
DRAWERS, all kinds.
WHITE SHIRTS, ready-made or to measure, $15, $18, $24 and $27 per dozen.
ENGLISH SILK SCARFS.
SCARF-PINS AND RINGS.
HALF-HOSE, WINTER GLOVES.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS.

No. 387 BROADWAY, Between White and Walker sts.

PEREGO'S UNDER SHIRTS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.

IRA PEREGO & SONS, NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

DR. HARRISON'S CHALYBEATE TONIC,

A new and valuable remedy, by one of the most eminent medical chemists in this country, for the entire removal and permanent cure of DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS AND MUSCULAR DEBILITY, LOW SPIRITS, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA, TORPID LIVER, COSTIVENESS, FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

When used in connection with his celebrated PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, it is a genuine remedy for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, and a wonderful specific for the GOUT.

This Tonic is made from the pure native CATAWBA WINE and is one of the most invigorating cordials ever known, joined with the most efficacious form of IRON, a delightful restorer of exhausted nature, imparting great vigor to the nervous energy, greatly increasing the appetite and promoting thorough digestion, and to persons suffering from excessive indulgence, impotency or premature age, it imparts the vigor, freshness and buoyancy of youth.

For sale by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 203, 399, 511, 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., cor. 4th-av.

BEWARE THE NORTHEASTER.

BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS exclude wind, rain, snow and dust from the crevices of doors, windows and skylights of every description. For circular and reference to over one thousand of the solid men of New-York and adjoining cities, address

METALLIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

HERNIA OR RUPTURES

Radically cured in from one to three months, on young or old, and from one to fifty years' standing, by the use of an external medicine, discovered by P. E. MINOR, M. D., which does not interfere with business pursuits. Can be consulted daily at the rooms of Drs. BOSTWICK and MINOR, No. 609 Broadway, between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock.

WEDDING CARDS

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y. ☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimens by Mail, send two stamps.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. —We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in another column, and assure them they can find no better remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchial affections, or any disease of the throat or lungs.

In August, 1859, an estimable friend of ours returned from a visit in the country much emaciated, and laboring under a severe cough, which had made such rapid inroads upon her constitution that we felt something must be done at once, or she would become a victim of consumption. Having known the beneficial results which have occurred from the use of Wistar's Balsam, we made purchase of some for her, and are happy to say that before she had taken the contents of one bottle her cough had entirely left her, and she is now in the enjoyment of excellent health.—*Olive Branch.*

SEASONS. I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.

F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery. THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

"A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is His delight."

J. L. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES—Warranted accurate and durable. A full supply, adapted to every branch of business, constantly in store, at wholesale and retail, by

R. BROWN, Manufacturer, No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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GENUINE PREPARATION.
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GENUINE PREPARATION.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

for Diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

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This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water or calcerous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows

IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,

In one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by these "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.

THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear witness to the truth of this assertion The constitution once affected with

ORGANIC WEAKNESS
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
ORGANIC WEAKNESS

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRABT BUCHU

invariably does.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SCEPTICAL.

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OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females THE EXTRACT BUCHU Is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretions, habits of dissipation, or in the DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

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Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH CURES SECRET DISEASES in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Uretha, allaying Pain and Inflammation so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased and worn out matter.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured, in a short time have found that they were deceived, and that the "poison" has, by the use of "powerful stringents," been dried up in the system to break out in aggravated form, and

PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

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USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE, From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE CHARACTER

Will accompany the medicine.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES From 20 to 30 years' standing, with NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

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PHYSICIANS please NOTICE.

We make no SECRET of INGREDIENTS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent druggist.

PREPARED IN VACUO, BY H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, and Sole manufacturer of HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.

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AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who, being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.

WM. P. HIBBERD, Alderman, 9th-st., (above Race,) Philadelphia.

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PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information,

H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST, DEPOT No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, PHILADELPHIA.

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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

Who endeavor to dispose "of their own" and "other" articles on the reputation obtained by

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Cut out this advertisement, and send for it, and avoid imposition and imposture.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 29
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 3
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 4
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 6
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 10
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 13
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 16
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 17
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 20
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 31
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 14

FROM AMERICA.

Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 13
Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 13
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 13
China	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 20
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 27
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 27
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 27
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 10
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 14

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Saxonia* and *City of Manchester* will close at the New-York Post-office TO-DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
[illegible] Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
[illegible] Mails (via Erie Railroad) .. 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
[illegible] Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at [illegible] A. M. and 3½ P. M.
[illegible] Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

CHARLES O. MINTON WILL FIND A letter in Hackettstown, Warren County, N. J.

"100."—ST. NICHOLAS, UNTIL WEDNESDAY. Write, and meet me immediately. MOTT.

INSTRUCTION.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J. Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 2 term opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.—AN ENGLISH and French School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., begins a new term on THURSDAY, Nov. 27. Pupils received at any period, and charged from date of entry. For full information, see circular or call on the Principal, at No. 5. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding), of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 218 4th-st.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this Institution.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." 596 BROADWAY.

Supplies Schools and Families with the best teachers: Teachers with positions; and parents with circulars of good schools.

TEACHERS WANTED—Gentleman for German, to go twice per week to first-class School near City; Gentleman for Public School in N. Jersey; Gentleman for Mathematics, in first class New England School; Gentleman for Natural Sciences in Female Seminary; Lady as partner in first Class City School; Gentleman of large Experience as Principal of large Boarding School, Salary $1500; Governess for a Spanish Family, Salary $700, with valuable perquisites; Lady for French, Music and English, *Missouri*, Salary $650: French lady for music, *Conn.*, Salary $500; Gentleman for English and Latin, on *Long Island*; Gentleman for Piano and Vocalization; German gentleman for Music, near City; Gentleman for modern Languages and music, in central N. Y.—Several Schools for Sale and to rent. G. S. WOODMAN, & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, 596 Broadway.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU" —No. 561 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

TUITION EXCHANGED FOR BOARD IN a nice family. Address "Professor," Station D, Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, IT IS THOUGHT, IN the streets between No. 91 Warren-st. and the New-Jersey Railroad Dépôt, Jersey City, BANK BOOK NO. 1,0 4, with the Bank for Savings in the City of New-York. The above reward will be paid the finder on leaving it with J. B. Gaddis, at the office of the New-Jersey Railroad Company. MARGARET J. OVERTON.

LOST, MISLAID OR STOLEN.—A CERTIficate of Ten Shares of the Capital Stock of the Columbia Fire Insurance Co., of the City of New-York, standing in the name of Edward A. Biden. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, the Company having been notified, its transfer stopped, and application made for new certificate.
NEW-YORK, No. 17 South-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The undersigned, sole agent of
PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD & GUIRAUD,
of Bordeaux, France,
Offers for sale his
LARGE STOCK OF WINES, &c.,
at the lowest prices.
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

CURRANT WINE—OF A VERY SUPERIOR quality, at $1 50 per gallon or 25 cents per bottle, delivered on receipt of price. Address
E. J. SWORDS, JR.
Port Chester, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 84 Carll-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next—Dated July 22, 1862.
SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.
jy24-law 6mS*

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE. FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the duties and taxes imposed and assessed in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, by and in pursuance of the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled an "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, approved July 1, 1862," have become due and payable, and that I will attend to receive the same at my office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, Sundays excepted, from the 2d day of January, 1863, to the 31st day of January, 1863, both inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 P. M. All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the said duties and taxes assessed upon them within the time above specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof. JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1862.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington City, Nov. 24, 1862.—Wanted, for service in the Department of the South, several light draught steamers; draught not to exceed five feet to six feet loaded. Persons having such steamers for charter or for sale are requested to send information to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster United States Army, New-York, stating terms of sale or charter, with dimensions of the vessels, place where and time when built.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for old newspapers of every description, old pamphlets of every kind, old blank books and ledgers that are written full, and all kinds of waste paper from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine dépôts, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, boarding-houses, express offices, &c.
Will send to any part of this City, Brooklyn, Hoboken, or Jersey City.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

THE ROSE HILL LADIES' SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION gratefully acknowledge and return thanks to our City markets, etc., for the very liberal Thanksgiving donations in aid of the sick and wounded soldiers in Bellevue Hospital. Your kindness is appreciated by those who shared in your bounty.

REMOVAL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF FIRE WE will remove on MONDAY, Dec. 15, to the store corner 5th-av. and 23d-st., under Fifth-av. Hotel, (formerly occupied by Geo. Bredie,) until our store is repaired.
CASWELL, MACK & CO.,
Corner 24th-st. and 5th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, on SUNDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in aid of the great work of the Christian Commission, for promoting the spiritual and temporal interests of our soldiers and sailors.

Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. ADAMS and Rev. Mr. BRINGHURST, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, who has been several times to the battle-fields, camps and hospitals of the seat of war and others.
W. E. DODGE,
JONATHAN STURGES,
DAVID HOADLEY,
MORRIS K. JESUP,
JAMES M. BROWN,
FRED G. FOSTER,
SALEM H. WALES,
JAMES C. HOLDEN,
Committee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1862.

A UNION ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD on SABBATH, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Reformed Dutch Church on the Heights, Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. EELLS, Pastor, to aid in giving religious reading to our army and navy, under the auspices of the Board of Publication. Addresses by Rev. Mr. DURYEA, of the Collegiate Church, of New-York; Rev. Mr. MARSH, Chaplain in the army; Rev. C. S. STEWART, Chaplain in the navy, and Rev. Dr. EELLS. A collection will be taken in behalf of the Board. All are cordially invited to attend.

A UNION ARMY MEETING WILL BE held next SABBATH, at 7½ P. M., in the Collegiate North Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., to aid the Board of Publication in giving religious reading to our army and navy. Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS, and other speakers of ability, have been engaged, as well as army and navy Chaplains. The exercises will be of deep interest. A collection will be taken. All are invited to come to this meeting in this time-honored old church. Come early. Rev. Dr. VERMILYE will preside.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF THE State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject: *The Beatitudes*, followed by *Flowers for the Children*; and at 7½ P. M. the claims of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of our army, will be presented by the Rev. J. B. MERWIN, Chaplain of the U. S. Army, and the Pastor, Rev. NEWTON HESTON.

A CARD.—IN REPLY TO LECTURE COMMITTEES, or others, I have to say that the Rev. WM. H. MILBURN will not, probably be able, on account of a combination of circumstances, to leave this City, or attend to solicitations to lecture, at present. The undersigned is happy to announce, however, to the friends of Mr. MILBURN, that he is arranging the business part of a course of six new lectures, to be delivered in this City at an early day. JNO. B. KETCHAM.

AT THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, Pastor. SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a meeting in aid of the NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION will be held. Speakers: The Pastor of the Church, CHARLES GOULD, Esq., and Revs. B. B. NEWTON and D. C. HAYNES. In the AFTERNOON, the Pastor will preach the third of the series of Sermons on the Bible.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, Broadway, near Grand.—Subject in the Evening, by CHARLES C. GOSS—*Slander, Un-Christ-Like*. Singing of the old hymns and tunes under the direction of Father REED. Children's meeting at 2 o'clock. This Tabernacle was established by clergymen of the various denominations for strangers, young men, and the public generally. Seats free.

REV. DR. HODGE WILL PREACH IN the large hall corner Broadway and 47th-st., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, will commence a course of lectures on: *The Coming Reign of Christ, and the Events Which Harbinger His Appearance, as indicated in Scripture Prophecy.* At the close of the Evening Service the Ordinance of Baptism will be administered.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. SUMNER ELLIS preaches on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 2½ P. M. a meeting of the Sunday-School Teachers' Union. Addresses from Rev. Mr. ELLIS, Rev. Mr. FLANDERS, &c. Singing by the children. At 7½ P. M. Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider the *Grounds of Hope for Universalism.*

THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will hold their first service in their new Chapel on Reservoir-square, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. There will be preaching in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, by Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—THE Anniversary Meeting of the Benevolent Society of this church will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 7½ o'clock. A report will be read, and a sermon preached by Rev. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., of St. Mark's Church, New-York. A collection will be taken up to further the ends of the Society.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY and EVERY SABBATH hereafter, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the Rev. JAMES B. DUNN. Subject to-morrow evening: *The Lord's Short Walk Upon the Earth, or Things in Europe and America.* Strangers and the public cordially invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome here. All seats free.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, 35TH-ST. between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. ABIEL SILVER will Lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Analogical Relation of Birds and Animals to the Thoughts and Affections of Man, as Taught in the Word.* The public are invited. Seats free.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH—corner of 52d-st.—late 50th-st. Rev. W. F. WATKINS will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. J. B. MERVIN at 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Sabbath School Prayer Meeting at 2½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL speak at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Philosophical Aspect of the American Rebellion.* Admission, five cents. At 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Spiritual Aspect of Philosophy.* Admission, ten cents.

NOTICE.—REV. R. C. SHIMEALL WILL REdeliver his second discourse on the Angelic Orders, (D. V.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, in the large hall corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st. Subject—*Angelic Apostacy,* &c. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Also, morning service at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. D. CURRY, D. D., Pastor.—SUNDAY, Dec. 14—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Preaching at 7 P. M. by Rev. Mr. GRAVES, recently returned from the scenes of revival in Ireland. Seats free.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, FORTY-FIRST-ST., near 6th-av., Rev. B. F. WHITTEMORE, Chaplain of the Fifty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. H. MATTISON, the Pastor, at 7 P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

"CHRISTIAN ISRAELITE."—GREENpoint, 12th of 12th month, 1862.—"Woman, where are they that accused thee? Hath no man condemned thee? No man, Lord. Neither will I condemn thee. Go, and now sin no more."
DANIEL MILTON, Minister of the Word.

THE FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Division-st.—Rev. J. PEGG, Jr., the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Morning Sermon—*God Answering by Fire,* Evening Sermon—*The Little Child God's Representative of Greatness.* Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 7. AFTERNOON, at 3, Communion. Preaching every evening next week at 7 o'clock. The public invited. Seats free.

NOTICE.—REV. R. C. SHIMEALL WILL REDEliver the second of the Course of Lectures on the Angelic Orders, SUNDAY EVENING, in the hall corner 33d-st. and 8th-av. Subject: *The Fallen Angels, Is God the Author of Sin?* Commencing 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

ARE YOU A CHRISTIAN?—IF YOU LOVE Christ and his appearing, come to Mount Zion, and hear His messenger, who will preach the word of the new dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 4 P. M. *For if there could have been a Law which could have given Righteousness, verily Righteousness should have been by the Law.*

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., west side.—Preaching in this Church on SUNDAY NEXT, 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. PARKER, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening, by Prof. HITCHCOCK.

REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS WILL PREACH in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects: Morning—*Heaven and its Delights.* Evening—*Christian Unity, Celestial and Terrestial.* Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Seats free. Service at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, assistant minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach in the EVENING.

NEW-YORK CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—The annual sermon in aid of the City Tract Missionary Society will be preached by Rev. Dr. SHEDD, in the Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av. and 29th-st., on SABBATH EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock.

REV. SAML. H. COX, D. D., WILL preach, on SABBATH NEXT, (the 14th inst.) morning and afternoon, at the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., Brooklyn, (Rev. Mr. ROBINSON'S.) Services commence at 10½ and 3 o'clock.

GOOD SHEPHERD EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH—54th-st., near 2d-av., Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector. Services on SUNDAYS, at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. The Church Fair is now open at 758 Broadway.

REV. DR. PRICE, RECTOR OF ST. STEphen's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at Dodworth's Studio Building, 5th-av. and 26th-st. Services at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.—REV. DR. VAN NEST will preach in Phillip's Hall, Broadway, between 45th and 46th sts., on SABBATH, at 10:30 and 7 P. M. Seats free.

THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL Teachers' Association will meet in Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., near 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

REV. HENRY JONES, ASSISTANT MINISTER of the Epiphany, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near new Canal-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. All welcome.

REV. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., OF NEW-York, will preach at Westminster Presbyterian Church, South Brooklyn, corner 1st-place and Clinton-st., on SABBATH EVENING, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF CLERGYMEN FOR CONFERENCE ON THE DUTY OF THE CHURCH AND MINISTRY in the present state of the country, will be held at Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Ministers of all denominations in New-York and Brooklyn are cordially invited to attend.

REV. GEORGE JUNKIN, D. D., LATE President of Washington College, Virginia, will preach in the Canal-st., Presbyterian Church, (entrance on Greene-st.) TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND ST., CORner of Waverley-place. The Rev. Mr. DRUM, Chaplain U. S. Army, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. CHAS. WHITEHEAD will preach in the Chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Dec. 14, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY—Will perform the Oratorio of "The Messiah," with full orchestra and powerful Harmonium, at Irving Hall, on Christmas night, THURSDAY, Dec. 25. See advertisements next week.

CONTINENTAL HALL—CORNER OF 34TH-st. and 8th-av., may be hired for a church or Sunday-school. The hall is in a central position, and well adapted for these purposes. Apply to JOHN F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, either in the City or country, by a neat, smart, respectable girl, to do cooking, or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good, plain cook; obliging, competent, and trustworthy; best of references. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, who is a good washer and ironer and good plain cook; has City references from her last place. Call at No. 131 11th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, second floor.

AS COOK AND ASSISTANT LAUNDRESS. —An experienced woman desires a situation as good cook and assistant in the washing and ironing of a respectable private family; she is at liberty to advertise from her present place, No. 29 Park-avenue, Murray Hill.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable girls, one as first-class cook; the other as chambermaid or waitress; both understand their business thoroughly, and have the best reference. Call for two days at No. 330 9th-av., corner of 31st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best of City references from her last employer. Call at No. 48 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has the very best City reference. Can be seen at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by an experienced and trustworthy young woman, to do chamberwork and washing and ironing; no objections to assist in the care of children, or to go a short distance in the country. Unexceptionable references from her last place. Call at No. 196 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as first-class laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITuation wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, as children's nurse or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 339 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, to wait upon a lady, or to take care of children; can embroider and do fine sewing. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 58 East 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' plain dresses, and children's clothes Wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 162 West 35th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED. BY A young respectable girl a situation as seamstress and to take care of a lady; understands dressmaking and family sewing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 118 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—A VERY RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as waitress; is very neat and tidy, and thoroughly competent; refers to her last employer, with whom she has lived three years. Apply to the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av., late No. 149 Grand-st.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk in the paper or stationery business, by a young man who has had a long experience; willing to begin with a small salary; best reference from last employer. Address STATIONER, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a first-class practical man, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches, as gardener; the best of reference given as to character and capability. Address M. E. R., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A SINGLE PROTestant man wants a situation in the country; thoroughly understands the general management of horses, &c.; also, garden stock, &c.; is strictly temperate; nine years' references as to good character given, if required. Call or address S. TYRRELL, 9 Chatham-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION IN the country, as coachman, by a respectable young man, of good habits; would assist in gardening; good reference given. Address JAMES, Box 205 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young man, as waiter in a private family, or as footman and to assist at waiting on table; has good City references: three years in last place. Call at or address No. 24 East 19th-st., Room No. 10.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A situation as waiter; is a first-class waiter, and can give unexceptionable references from his last employer. Apply to C. C. BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A COLORED MAN, a situation as waiter in a first-class boarding-house or restaurant. A note addressed to J. G., Station A, Post-office, will meet with prompt attention.

HELP WANTED.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—SEVERAL GOOD compositors wanted at No. 50 Greene-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. —Wanted, a Protestant woman, as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply, with references, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 25 Washington-square.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK IN AN INsurance office; salary $250 a year. Address Box No. 3,538 Post-office. None but good writers need apply.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant woman (Presbyterian preferred) as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 148 Lexington-av., between 9 and 10 A. M.

TO PIANO-MAKERS.—WANTED, A FLY-FINisher. A good workman can have steady and plenty of work. Apply at No. 245 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A MAN TO EXAMINE, MEASURE, pack and ship printed satinets. A competent person to take charge of this department will be paid a good salary. Apply at the Harmony Print Works, No. 80 Greenwich-st.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR AGENTS TO MAKE MONEY.—Agents are meeting with extraordinary success with Mrs. STEPHENS' great work, the PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR FOR THE UNION. It is embellished with over two hundred illustrations. Two volumes, royal octavo, 496 pages each; $2 50 per volume. Sold only by regularly appointed agents, to whom exclusive territory will be given. FIRST VOLUME NOW READY. For terms of agency, &c., address, J. G. WELLS, No. 165 William-st., New-York.

LADY AGENTS FOR MRS. HANKINS' HOME GAZETTE AND FIRESIDE JOURNAL wanted everywhere, at home or to travel, on salary or commission. A lady agent, during the month of October, took 500 advance paying subscribers in the town of Troy, clearing for herself $250. Agents are all making money. Only paper of its kind in this country. Apply in person, or inclose two red stamps to M. GAUNTT, No 413 Broadway, New-York City.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE NEW-YORK SEWING-MACHINE EMPORIUM is well stocked with the best Sewing-Machines in the market, such as the Wheeler & Wilson's, Grover & Baker's, Singer's, &c., &c., and offers superior inducements to those who intend purchasing. Such persons are invited to call at No. 486 BROADWAY,
Corner of Broome-st.,

NO. 486 BROADWAY, COR. BROOME-ST., UP STAIRS, OPPOSITE E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.'S.	where they can compare the various first-class machines. Parties purchasing and in doubt which to select, can have the PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING WITHIN THIRTY DAYS, for one of another make, thereby securing a machine to their entire satisfaction. Machines sold at regular manufacturers' prices, as per the recently REDUCED RATES. The various Machines will be RENTED, with privilege of purchasing. Machines warranted for one year. V. W. WICKES, JR., No. 486 Broadway

WHEELER & WILSON, SINGER, FINKLE & LYON, HOWE, and other first-class sewing-machines, new, for sale—part cash and the balance in monthly installments.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

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DR. JAMES BOYLE.

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I regard it in FLAVOR and OTHER QUALITIES, SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER COFFEE.
JAMES BOYLE, M. D., No. 156 Chambers-st.
General Dépôt, No. 268 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Warren sts.

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THOMAS R. AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail, at prices and in quantities to suit everybody. Call and see for yourselves. Goods sent free in the City. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR RENT.—A FURNISHED OR UNFURnished house, No. 20 West 17th-st., for any length of time not less than one year. If the renter desires to buy the furniture, it will be sold at a moderate price. The house can be seen on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M. No applications must be made by any but private families with good references. The applicants may judge of the comforts of the house and furniture by seeing them. House 33 feet wide: rent $300 a month. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE, TWO FLUE boilers, stave cutters and jointers, two Evert's shingle machines, circular saws, belting, shafting, and various other kinds of tools and appurtenances connected with the stave making business. Also, 300 acres of timber land, and 200 cords of stave bolts, heading and cordwood, all situated near Lockport, New York. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to J. P. HAINES,
Lockport, New York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FIVE THREE-STORY brick dwelling-houses, now finishing, with freestone trimmings, bay windows to basement and first story, modern improvements, built by the Messrs. Thorps; house 20 x45, lot 20x100, north side of 70th-st., near 4th-av., and within one block of the Ramble and Skating Pond of the Central Park. Apply to M. SMITH, No. 1 Pine-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY CORNER HOUSton and Greene sts., 70x80 feet, recently destroyed by fire, with the ruins of the church and parsonage; the walls of the church are standing; the house slightly damaged; admirable property for manufacturers. Apply to JOSEPH KELLY, No. 138 Wooster-st.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE. —A four-story brown stone front house, finished first-class in every particular. Inquire of D. ROBINS, upon the premises, No. 25 East 37th-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—OF MEdium size, in a good location in the City. The interior is splendidly finished and in excellent order. Will be sold at a very moderate price, the greater part of which can remain on mortgage.
D. WARNER, No. 34½ Pine-st.

CHEAP FARMS NEAR HOME—AT CHETWOOD, Burlington County, N. J. Land in large or small tracts, garden or fruit farms and cranberry lands, of one to twenty acres each. Payable $1 a week. Also, village lots at $10 each. Send for a circular.
B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—DWELLING-HOUSES. AT PRICES from $7,500 to $25,000. Also, several beautiful country places situated in Yonkers, Tarrytown and Newburgh. Apply to FITTON & JONES, No. 25 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—ON THE HUDson River, or Orange, N. J., with 3 to 5 acres, with good house, with modern improvements. Price not to exceed $12,000. Address Post-office Box No. 3,290, with price and full description.

FARMS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM OF 90 ACRES, close to Hoboken; beautifully wooded; half cultivated; half white oak timber. Apply to C. G. WHITEHEAD, No 50 Wall-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET—At Paterson, New-Jersey, a new brick mill, 80x47 feet, two stories and attic, well lighted upon every side within one block of railroad dépôt; furnished with ample steam power for any manufacturing purpose; will be let whole or divided to suit applicants. For particulars inquire of or address T. C. SIMONTON, No. 13 Dey-st. New-York City.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY, ATTIC BASEMENT and under-cellar house, No. 57 West Washington-place, with all the modern improvements, gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water, bath and laundry; possession immediately; rent at the rate of $500. For particulars, call on the premises of CYRUS W. PRICE.

TO BUTCHERS AND GROCERS.—ONE OF the best stands in the City; to let the whole, or store part only of building, corner of Livingston-st. and Elm-place, Brooklyn. Apply to W. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av, Brooklyn, or No. 192 Broadway, New-York, Room 9.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—VERY ELIGIBLE LARGE, CHEAP floors, and a very finely situated corner store. Apply to HENRY MAXWELL, No. 141 East 38th-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A small, modern-built house, below the Central Park. Address, with full particulars of location, size, rooms, &c., and lowest cash price, A. C., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged,

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.

A DRUG-STORE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

RARE CHANCE TO PURCHASE A WELL-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS.

A LARGE STOCK OF WELL-SELECTED DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, TOGETHER WITH THE FIXTURES, GOOD-WILL AND LEASE OF PREMISES TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

GEORGE W. KELSEY, auctioneer, will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 15, 1862, at 11 o'clock, the entire contents of the Drug and Botanical Herb store, No. 212 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, together with the fixtures, lease, good-will, &c., of the premises.

No better business location in the vicinity of New-York can be found than the one now offered for sale; a large business in selling drugs, herbs, root-beer, patent medicines, &c., &c., having been carried on upon the premises for many years.

The entire contents will be sold to one person, if a reasonable starting offer is made; otherwise, the stock, fixtures, lease, &c., will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ARTIST'S SALE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction at the Gallery of JOHN SNEDECOR, No. 768 Broadway, near 9th-st., MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, and 16, at 7½ o'clock, the large and valuable collection of

OIL PAINTINGS,

studies, sketches, and pencil drawings, by our eminent American artist,

GEORGE L. BROWN,

comprising over 200 of his finest and most finished works, being mostly those painted by him during his residence in Italy, and forming, in this particular, a collection of unusual interest and attraction to the art-public, and those who admire Italian scenery. Included in the sale is the celebrated picture of the White Mountains, probably the most elaborate and highly finished work from Mr. B's easel. To the drawings, the attention of the public is particularly called, it being a branch of art in which Mr. B. has but few equals. They are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 130 Broadway.

COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

BRONZES, RICH VASES, ELEGANT PIANO-FORTE, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, &c.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell THIS DAY, SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 152 21st-st., west of 6th-av., the entire handsome rosewood, oak and mahogany parlor, chamber, dining-room and nursery furniture of the house, comprising the finest assortment of pictures and works of art offered at auction this season. Also, rich China, ruby engraved glassware, silver, &c. The whole will be sold by catalogue, without reserve. No postponement.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No 141 Broadway, a large stock of superb City made furniture, viz.: Parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites of various kinds, and of new and superior styles; rosewood etageres, armoir à glace, buffets, work-tables, centre and fancy tables, extension dining-tables, chairs, Turkish lounges and easy chairs, wardrobes, library and secretary bookcases, library tables, hall stands, hall-racks, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet-stands, &c. The above is worthy the notice of buyers, as the sale is absolute.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Household Furniture, consisting of carpets, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, paillasses, mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, oak corner stand and back settee, iron bedsteads, &c., with a small invoice of glassware. Also, an invoice of beautiful framed engravings.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, an elegant assortment of SUPERB FANCY GOODS, BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES, ormolu and gilt jewel cases, segar stands, bisque statuettes, vases, photograph albums, &c. Catalogues now ready.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, lounges, chairs, tables, washstands, carpets, oilcloths, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, cottage suites, cutlery, plated-ware, furs, harness; one bay horse, eight years old, sound, &c.

ABRAHAM VANDERPOOL, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at private residence, No 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., comprising Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture. Rosewood Pianoforte; also Rosewood Furniture.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

109 SHARES NEW-YORK AND HAVRE Steamship Company, $100 each, will be sold at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., on SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter in Chamber and James slip, between Chatham-street and the East River, with the cross or intersecting streets. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chambers-street, between Chatham-street and James-slip, on the east side of Chatham-street, between Pearl and North William-street, on both sides of William-street between Pearl and North William streets, on both sides of Rose-st. between Pearl and Frankfort-street, on both sides of Duane-street between Rose and William streets, on both sides of Madison-street between Pearl-street and New-Bowery, on both sides of Pearl-street between William-street and New Bowery, on both sides of Chestnut-street, between Madison and Oak-street, on both sides of Oak-street between Chestnut-street and James-street, on both sides of Roosevelt-street between Batavia-street and New-Bowery, on both sides of Batavia-street between Roosevelt and James streets, on both sides of James-street and James-slip between Batavia and South streets, on both sides of Cherry and Water streets between Oliver and Roosevelt streets, on west side of South-street between Roosevelt and Oliver streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT HOUSE, Dec. 8, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street. For regulating and grading Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, on both sides of the intersecting streets between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, from and to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side and contiguous to said Third-avenue: on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, and on both sides of Avenue A and Avenue B, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side and contiguous to said Seventy-eighth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building a sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank to Bethune-street; and for sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to one hundred feet west of Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Washington-street, between Bank and Bethune streets, and on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN will meet on SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 11 o'clock A. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of considering the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Railoads be and they are hereby instructed to ascertain the number of cars used and run by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company during the last three years, together with the number of cars that have been licensed during said time; and, also, by what authority the Company have laid rails in Fifty-ninth-street.
GEORGE ROSS, }
GEORGE A. BARNEY, }
ABRAHAM LENT, } Committee.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, }
MICHAEL SNYDER, }

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the seventeenth day of December, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new school-house, including steam heating apparatus, to be built on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 8, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work;" "Proposals for Carpenter Work;" "Proposals for Painting;" Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
Chairman Bord of School Officers Eighth Ward.
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School-house No. 26, now in course of erection in said Ward; pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any [illegible] of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JAMES L. MILLER, }
THOMAS KENNEDY, }
NICHOLAS SEGEN, } Building Committee
JOHN MEEHAN, } of the
H. HERBERT WILLIAMS, } Seventeenth Ward
JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN, } School Officers.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Dec. 18, 1862, for the purchase by the Corporation of two lots of ground for the erection thereon of a Station-house, for the Tenth Precinct Police, to be located between Grand, Eldridge, Delancey and Essex streets.

The proposals, in addition to the price, should contain a diagram of the property offered, giving dimensions and locality; also the character of improvements, if any.

Preference will be given to vacant lots.

Payment will be made in cash on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 13, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Hoboken, N. J., at the Council Chamber, in Odd Fellows' Hall, up to the 13th day of December, 1862, for grading, paving and flagging portions of Fourth and Willow streets in said city. Plans, specifications, and all other information can be obtained by applying at the Council Chamber, or to C. P. COLWIN, Esq., City Surveyor, No. 70 Washington-street, Hoboken.
CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN,
Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Assessments.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venariens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office. No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—EVERY FALSE STEP may be retrieved, even at the advance of life. To be convinced, read that popular medical work entitled "Human Frailty," and elaborately illustrated with one hundred engravings. Mailed free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents in postage-stamps, by author, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. To be consulted from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY and SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-ST., near 4th-av., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and other diseases. Open daily, 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M.—Sunday, till 2 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 3 P. M. THEO. GEBEKE.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

FINANCIAL.

U. S.
"FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made, Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,
Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of
$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE OF INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1862.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.

These Bonds bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchasers of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.
REFERENCES.
Daniel S. Miller, Dater, Clarke & Co.,
Thomas H. Faile, John P. March.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum vs. The Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.
J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
New-York, Nov. 21, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the order of this Court, all and singular the assets of said Bank will be sold under the direction of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, Receiver thereof, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of December, instant, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, by P. R. Wilkins, Auctioneer. Printed lists of said assets can be seen at Receiver's office, No. 48 Wall-street; at office of D. E. Wheeler, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, and also at the Auctioneer's office, No. 5½ Pine-street.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES issued for second and both classes of third Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi or the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, are hereby notified that the Trustees of the assented creditors of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, are prepared to issue therefor the Preferred and Common Stock of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company upon the terms of the Bondholders' agreement, as altered, modified and amended, on surrender of the Certificates to L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees, Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1862.

$20 REWARD—CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating a Draft drawn by the MERCHANTS' BANK, Baltimore, dated Oct. 20, 1862, No. 1,373, for $352 55-100, on the MERCHANTS' BANK, New-York, and certified by the teller thereof. Said Draft is drawn to the order of John O. Ferrell & Co., and by them indorsed to the order of Edward S. Sherman. The payment of said Draft has been stopped at the Bank, the indorsement of Edward S. Sherman, if thereon, being a forgery. Twenty dollars reward will be paid upon the return of the draft to me.
E. S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD,
RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1862.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED for advances to James Robb and Charles Congdon, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, still outstanding, are hereby notified that the same will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., New-York, and if not presented for payment on or before the 15th inst., said certificate will cease to draw interest after that date.
JAMES ROBB, Special Receiver.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.
STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.
MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.
J. H. McCAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

THE FOURTH-AVENUE COMMISSIONERS of the City of Brooklyn will receive sealed proposals up to the 20th inst., for the purchase of $150,000 of the Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, known as the "FOURTH-AVENUE BONDS," to be addressed to "Fourth-avenue Commissioners," care N. B. MORSE, Esq., City Treasurer, Brooklyn.

$185,000 TO LEND ON BOND AND Mortgage at six per cent., for five years, in various sums, on strictly first-class improved real estate in New-York and Brooklyn. Principals will address, with full particulars, TRUST FUNDS, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bondholders of the VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, have declared a dividend of fifty per cent. of the coupons due April 1, 1857, being the balance due on said coupons, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of December, 1862, at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellow's Falls. For the convenience of bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the dividend will be paid for thirty days from and after the 15th December, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.
Dated, Dec. 6, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held at Jersey City, this 11th day of December, 1862, a dividend of Four per cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, and Four per cent. on the Common Stock, payable on the second day of January next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 138 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d proximo.
A. H. FARLIN, Trustee and Secretary.

57TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. out of the profits for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.
DEC. 10, 1862. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR per cent. out of the earnings, payable on and after January 1, 1863. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to date of payment of dividend.
GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on demand. Free of Government tax. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.
M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D BAILEY, Treas.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between F. R. WALKER, THOS. MANAHAN and GEO. W. MILLER, at No. 23 Spruce-st., New-York, was dissolved on the 21st November, 1862, by mutual consent. The indebtedness of the late firm will be settled by me, and all amounts due them must be paid to me. I still continue the business at the old stand, and solicit a continuance of the favors of my former customers.
F. R. WALKER, No. 22 Spruce-st.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A PROFESSIONAL MAN of education and experience will find a rare chance in a specialty practice of enormous income. Must have cash capital, at least $3,000. Apply, Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:27 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL FREIGHT LINE.—The most expeditious and reliable Steamer and Railroad Transportation Line from New-York to Burlington, St. Johnsbury, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all intermediate towns, by New-Haven steamers. Pier No. 25 East River, South-st., New-York. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $8; partial sets, gold, per tooth, $3; silver or rubber, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LAST MATINEE.
TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 13, AT ONE O'CLOCK,
BALLO MASCHERA MATINEE,
For the first and only time on the same matinée,
THE THREE PRIME DONNE,
GUERRABELLA, CORDIER, MORENSI.
When will be produced Verdi's celebrated and latest work,
IL BALLO IN MASCHERA,
(The Masquerade Ball,)
with the following immense cast:

GUERRABELLA	Amelia	CORDIER	Oscar
MORENSI	Ulrica	BRIGNOLI	Richard
AMODIO	Reinhart	BARILI Tom	DUBREUIL Samuel

MME. MARZETTI AND MONS. TOPHOFF
are engaged in the ballet, consisting of
1. Mazurka by Mme. Marzetti and Mons. Tophoff.
2. Signor Muzio's grand Ballo Maschera Gallop, by Mme. Marzetti, Mons. Tophoff and the Corps de Ballet.
Admission to all parts of the house, $1. No reserve seats.
Tickets for the Matinée, to-day, can be obtained at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.
Conductor and Musical Director.........Signor MUZIO
MONDAY EVENING, CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
BENEFIT OF J. GRAU.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BENEFIT OF J. GRAU.
Which has been kindly tendered him by
THE COMBINED ARTISTS
of his Company, as a token of
THEIR ESTEEM AND REGARD.
AND POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15.
NINETEENTH OPERA NIGHT.
On which occasion the most attractive and interesting performance of the season will be presented, embracing the entire Opera of
I PURITANI,
in which Mlle. CORDIER will sing, for the first time, the rôle of Elvira.
BRIGNOLI..........Arturo
AMODIO..........Ricardo
SUSINI..........Georgio
Previous to which will be given the first act of
ERNANI.
Madame LORINI..........Elvira
Signor MACCAFERRI..........Ernani
The performance will conclude with the last act of
LA TRAVIATA,
In which
MADAME GUERRABELLA
will assume her celebrated rôle of Violetta.
MACCAFERRI..........Alfredo
AMODIO..........Germont
Conductor and Musical Director..........Signor MUZIO.
NOTICE.
In consequence of the length of the performance, the curtain will rise punctually at 7½ o'clock.
The free list, with the exception of the Press, will be entirely suspended on this occasion.
The ticket offices at the Academy, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., are now open for securing seats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MONDAY NIGHT.—A grand National Anthem will be sung by MORENSI and AMODIO.

IRVING HALL.
MISS TERESA CARRENO,
THE CHILD PIANIST, 8 years of age, will give a
GRAND MORNING CONCERT,
THIS SATURDAY, Dec. 13,
For the accommodation of
FAMILIES, SCHOOLS AND CHILDREN.
Tickets, 50 cents. Children half price.
Tickets for sale at the following Music stores: Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 B'way; Hall & Sons, No. 543 B'way; Firth & Pond, No. 547 B'way; Scharfenberg & Lewis, No. 769 B'way; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and Irving Hall. Doors open at 12 o'clock, commencing at 12½.
The following celebrated artists will assist Miss Carreno:
Miss JENNY KEMPTON,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
Signor ABELLA, and others.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
The above troupe will appear on
MONDAY, Dec. 22, 1862,
at Palace Gardens, 14th-st., near 6th-av., for a short season. Their first appearance since their return from Europe.

AULD LANG SYNE.—THIS CELEBRATED Group of Statuary, life-size, by Robert Thomson, sculptor, will be on exhibition DAY and EVENING, at the corner of 4th-st. and Broadway. The Scottish dress and manner of meeting an old acquaintance are truly represented. Admission 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednes'y, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$165
Second Cabin Passage..........100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$140
Second Cabin Passage..........80
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BORNIAN,
Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Port and next
SATURDAY, Dec. ...
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $70 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
For SAN FRANCISCO and OREGON. AMERICA will leave for ASPINWALL on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR at Panama.
For passage, apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
N. B.—The Nicaragua transit not being in proper order, the above temporary arrangement is made.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER..Saturday..........Dec. 13
KANGAROO..........Saturday..........Dec. 20
EDINBURGH..........Saturday..........Dec. 27
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, DEC. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE United States Mail side-wheel Steamship
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. Price of passage, $75.
No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE NEW AND splendid United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office. No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau..........$50 00
Passage money to Havana..........70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The next vessel (to follow the G. S. ADAMS,) will sail on or about the 5th of January next.
For freight, apply to JOHN E. BODY,
No. 53 Exchange place.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3.15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD BAND.
The third of the Series of
PROMENADE CONCERTS,
will take place at
THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY,
on
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, 1862.
Tickets can be obtained of the Orderly Sergeants of the several companies, or of members of the regiment only.
Positively no tickets sold or money taken at the door on the evening of the concert.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; begin at 8; over before 11.
TO-NIGHT, (SATUDAY,)
The elegant and highly appreciated Comedy,
A BACHELOR
OF
ARTS.
Harry Jasper, (originally acted by him)..Mr. L. Wallack
Mr. Thornton..........Mr. Charles Fisher
Andrew Wilie..........Mr. John Gilbert
Mathew..........Mr. George Holland
Adolphus..........Mr. Floyd
Frederick Atherly..........Mr. Reynolds
William..........Mr. Turner
Emma Thornton..........Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Thornton..........Miss Fanny Morant
The Orchestra under the direction of Mr. STOEPEL.
MONDAY—(By especial desire and request,)
WILD OATS.
TUESDAY—Congreve's
LOVE FOR LOVE,
as revised, altered and arranged by
MR. WALLACK.
WEDNESDAY, (Last time,)
BOSOM FRIENDS.
THURSDAY.
SPEED THE PLOUGH.
Box Book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.
In preparation, "Pauline" and "Everybody's Friend." "Money," "Love and Money," the "School for Scandal" and "Central Park," will be repeated.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director..........CARL ANSCHUTZ
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Dec. 13,
FIFTY-FIRST OPERA NIGHT,
when, by special and universal desire,
THE POACHERS, (DER WILDSCHUTZ,)
will be repeated for the sixth time. The style in which this opera has been produced, and its novel and amusing characteristics, have nightly elicited
OVERWHELMING APPLAUSE,
AND UPROARIOUS MERRIMENT.
The matchless chorus and orchestra, and
THE JUVENILE CHORUS OF FIFTY,
combined with all the leading artists of the establishment, rendering the musical ensemble
PERFECT AND COMPLETE.
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING,
TWELFTH GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
at which the renowned prima donna,
MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
will make her début here.

FRENCH THEATRE.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SAMEDI LE 13 DECEMBER, 1862,
UN GENTILHOMME PAUVRE.
Comédie en un acte, par tirée du roman de Henry Conscience adaptée à la Scène par M. Dumanoir, représentée au Theatre du Gymnase, le 1er Mars, 1862.
LE PIANO DE BERTHE.
Comédie en un acte par MM. Theodore Barriere and Jules Lorin représentée à Paris au le théatre du Gymnase.
Bureau pour les souscription et la location H. Dardonville, No. 623 Broadway.

BANVARD'S
GREAT ORIGINAL PANORAMA
OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Will open THURSDAY next,
In the NEW HALL OF ART,
No 652 Broadway.
Extensive additions of the
THE WAR
On the River have been added.

HOPE CHAPEL.
TIRRELL'S
CALIFORNIA
Will remain on exhibition
BUT A SHORT TIME LONGER.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 759 BROADWAY, WEDDINGS.
WEDDINGS, the incurable WEDDINGS. One of the imperious necessities of the age is, to see the sexes of one accord, and for the Head Ornament select from TUCKERS NEW
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
BRIDESMAIDS WREATHS,
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
Imported Bonnet Frames and Hoop Skirts.

359. OLD PRICES. 359.
EMBROIDERED PIANO
AND
TABLE COVERS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 BROADWAY.

359. OLD PRICES. 359.
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS.
KELTY'S, No. 359 BROADWAY.

WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
GOLD WINDOW SHADES.
BUFF HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES.
GREEN HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES
THE BEST UPHOLSTERERS EMPLOYED.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
359. No. 359 BROADWAY, 359.
New-York.

AT TILMAN'S, No. 712 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF BONNETS AND HEADDRESSES.
For fifteen days, to commence the 8th of December, Mr. Tilman will sell a splendid stock of rich bonnets and head-dresses, the best articles at the very lowest price.
Bonnets, in French black silk velvet, from $12.
Head-dresses, with bouquet de corsage, from $8.
N. B.—All the articles are marked in plain figures.
L. TILMAN, No. 712 Broadway.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 75 CENTS, NICE colors; plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, 88 cents. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, undergarments, leggings, sontags and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's Gloves, at
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway,
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
PHILLIPS' newly invented Patent Mink and Siberian Squirrel Muffs and Collars, to be sold 30 per cent. less than any other house in the City. Call at
N. PHILLIPS', No. 279 Grand-st.

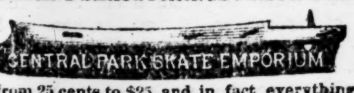
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. William-st.
NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
We offer the largest assortment
OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
At the most reasonable prices.
We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
Importers,
No. 65 Maiden-lane,
Corner William-st.

HOLIDAY
AND BIRTHDAY GIFTS
FOR CHILDREN.
The most useful and beneficial are the Patent Spring Rocking Horses, invented by Jesse A. Crandall. They are not dangerous, like the common rocker. They expand the chest, and learn the rider to sit correctly.
Send stamp inclosed for illustrated circular and price list. Also, a large assortment of Sleighs, Propellers, Drums, &c.
L. TIBBALS, No. 480 Broadway, New-York.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO.,
NO. 20 JOHN-ST.
FINE PLATED WARE.
Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Entré Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Preserve and Fruit Stands, Spoons, Forks, &c.
ALSO,
Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety, Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c., &c.
HIRAM YOUNG,
No. 20 John-st.

"THE" ASSORTMENT OF SKATES AND SKATE FIXINGS will be found at the



Skates from 25 cents to $25, and in fact everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. PARLOR SKATES.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—ELEGANT PARIS MADE ladies' and gentleman's Traveling, Toilet and Shopping Bags. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Open at 7; begin at 7½; over at 10 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
AND
THIS AFTERNOON,
THIS AFTERNOON,
THIS AFTERNOON,
THIS AFTERNOON,
THIS AFTERNOON,
GRAND MATINEE
GRAND MATINEE
GRAND MATINEE
For ladies and children.
The grand fairy spectacle,
BLONDETTE,
BLONDETTE,
BLONDETTE.
The most magnificent scenic Play ever witnessed.
GORGEOUS SCENERY,
SPLENDID DRESSES,
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.
The whole produced under the immediate direction of
MISS LAURA KEENE.
At a cost of over
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Attention is called to
THE KINGDOM OF THE HOURS,
THE GROTTO OF LOVE,
THE PALACE GARDEN,
THE PALACE OF LACE,
THE PALACE OF DIAMONDS,
THE DEVIL'S CROSSWAY,
THE TRAVELING FOREST.
THE CRYSTAL KINGDOM
OF THE MAGIC WATCH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........Wm. Wheatley.
Last week but one of
MATILDA HERON.
Who will on
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, 1862,
appear for the
THE SECOND TIME, AS
EDITH,
in the triumphantly successful drama of
EDITH; OR THE EARL'S DAUGHTER.
supported by the following excellent cast:
Alfred Morleigh..........Mr. J. McCullough
Justice Obediah Grout..........Mr. Tom Placide
Sir Mortimer Rashton..........Mr. L. R. Shewell
Mr. Dobble..........Mr. J. G. Burnett
Richard Keith..........Mr. J. W. Collier
Clampinais..........Mr. Becks
Francois..........Mr. Kingsland
Master Keith..........Mrs. J. H. Allen
Miss Sempronia Morleigh..........Miss Mary Wells
Musical Director..........Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1862,
The last night but three of
EDWIN FORREST,
Who will make
His second appearance in eight years as
FEBRO THE BROKER,
In Dr. Bird's admirable play of
THE BROKER OF BOGOTA.
The performances will commence at 7¾ o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
REPETITION OF THE
GLORIOUS BENEFIT BILL
of
BARNEY WILLIAMS,
the
GREATEST LIVING DELINEATOR
of
IRISH LIFE,
and the only inheriter of
THE GENIUS, THE SPIRIT, THE HUMOR
of
TYRONE POWER.
THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, DEC. 13,
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
will appear as
SHANDY MAGUIRE,
NEIL FLAHERTY,
ANDY GENTIGAN,
and as PHIL MULLIGAN.
with an Irish Jig and several Irish Songs.
MRS BARNEY WILLIAMS
as
SERAPHINA YERNIA SPROUT,
with the song of "Yankee Fixings;"
And also as
PRINCE DOLOROSO.
THREE CHARMING PIECES.
1.—SHANDY MAGUIRE.
(First time this season.)
2.—LATEST FROM NEW-YORK.
(First time this season.)
3.—PRINCE DOLOROSO.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.
Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 25 East 27th-st., corner of Madison-av. Complete course in Vocal Gymnastics, Elocution and Calisthenics. Special attention given to the culture and development of the Voice. Vocal Gymnastics render the voice smooth, powerful and melodious, and prevent disease of the Throat and Lungs. Stammering radically cured. The system approved and practiced by the first masters in Europe.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.
Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.
Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

LECTURES.

CAUTION.—MR. MASON JONES' ORATION, Academy of Music, TUESDAY next. To avoid paying a premium to speculators for reserved seats, on the evening of the Oration, the public are advised to purchase tickets at the Academy to-day, or at any of the music-stores or hotels.

MR. MASON JONES' ORATION.—TICKETS can now be obtained at the Academy box office for reserved seats and 25 cent places.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY, Dec. 16,
NEW ORATION
BY
MR. MASON JONES.
SUBJECT:
THE EUROPEAN ASPECTS OF THE AMERICAN REBELLION.
NOTICE.—In consequence of the crowded condition of the Academy at Mr. MASON JONES' last oration, no more tickets will be issued for the one now announced than the Academy will conveniently hold. *None will be sold on the night of the oration*, but the Box Office of the Academy will be open on SATURDAY, Dec. 13, specially for the sale of reserved seats and admission tickets for the oration on Tuesday.
ADMISSION, 25 cents.
Seats in Parquet, 50 cents.
Tickets can be obtained at the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; Appleton's Bookstore, No. 445 Broadway; Sibel & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; at Brentano's, No. 636 Broadway; Horace Waters' music-store, and at all the principal hotels.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at 8.

TICKETS FOR MR. MASON JONES' NEW ORATION, *The European Aspects of the American Rebellion*, now on sale at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. None will be sold at the doors, on the evening.

TICKETS FOR MR. MASON JONES' ORATION, on TUESDAY next, at the Academy of Music, to be had at Hall & Son's music-store, No. 543 Broadway. None will be sold at the doors on the evening of the Oration.

TICKETS FOR MR. MASON JONES' ORATION at the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY next, can now be purchased at Brentano's book-store, No. 636 Broadway. None sold at the Academy, on the evening.

TICKETS FOR THE ORATION OF MR. MASON JONES, Academy of Music, TUESDAY next, to be had at Horace Waters' music-store, No. 481 Broadway. They should be applied for immediately.

TICKETS FOR MR. MASON JONES' ORATION, next TUESDAY, to be had at all the hotels.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET two large and two small rooms, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, furnished or unfurnished. Call at No. 16 East 42d-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT a suite of elegantly furnished rooms on second floor, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 33 West 33d-st. Unexceptionable references.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire an elegant suite of rooms on second floor, with Board; private family preferred. A very liberal price will be paid. Location above 14th-st. References exchanged. Address C. L. M., Box No. 1,767 Post-office, Nassau-st., New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a gentleman, wife and one child, with two rooms, parlor and bedroom, second floor, well located between 14th and 35th sts. Address W. C., Box No. 5,117 Post-office New-York.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 per day.
CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A LARGE, WELL-furnished room on the first floor. References given and required. Apply at No. 200 West 32d-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FINE OPENING FOR A RETAIL DRY goods business, but small capital required. The only dry goods store and handsomest building in a town of 9,000 inhabitants, near New-York, with fixtures and good will of business, for rent low; a large cash business has been done for several years. Custom, first-class. Sales over $25,000 per annum. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WITH FROM $2,000 to $5,000, is wanted to take the place of a retiring partner, in an established wholesale crockery trade, done mostly for cash, and which will yield a good profit on the investment. Any desirous of engaging may address BUSINESS, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Boucicault's Great Irish Drama,
Boucicault's Great Irish Drama,
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
OR, THE
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
a perfect success. It is received by crowded audiences
WITH THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE,
and is beyond doubt the most interesting and exciting drama
EVER PRESENTED TO THE MUSEUM PATRONS.
Every character in the piece is sustained with a naturalness and perfection unsurpassed, while the scenery is
BEAUTIFUL BEYOND DESCRIPTION.
It will be produced
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK, and
THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
MR. WM. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance.
COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT,
one of the most extraordinary wonders of the world,
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
as he is preparing for a trip to Europe, and is nearly ready to sail. He will be seen
AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING,
and at intervals, and on the stage, during each dramatic entertainment, will
GIVE A VARIETY OF PERFORMANCES.
Also to be seen, the celebrated
BEAUTIFUL CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,
ONLY 18 YEARS OLD, AND WEIGHS 6** LBS.
MEASURING 6 FEET 1½ INCHES ROUND.
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS,
exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion-tamer,
HERR DRIESBACH,
who has astonished the world with his
CHARMED POWER OVER WILD BEASTS.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY.
LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES
of our MOST DISTINGUISHED UNION GENERALS, of
JEFF. DAVIS, WHAT IS IT? and BEAUREGARD.
Also, of
QUEEN VICTORIA, PRINCE OF WALES,
AND GARIBALDI.
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES. LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, and a million other Wonders.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE
AND
ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,
Broadway, below Houston-st.
This magnificent and complete
SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY
will open for the season,
ON MONDAY, DEC. 15.
The extensive premises occupied by the Menagerie have been fitted up with every regard to elegance and convenience, with solid permanent dens for the reception of the animals, while nothing has been left undone which, in the opinion of the management could be desirable in order to render it a
FAVORITE FAMILY RESORT
during the coming season. The superb collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
includes
FOUR ELEPHANTS,
FIVE LIONS,
with an infinite number of
RARE BEASTS AND BIRDS,
from every quarter of the Globe, forming an exposition of
ANIMATED CREATION
which cannot fail to grtaify the visitor.
Hours of exhibition, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season Tickets for sale at the
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
METROPOLITAN,
ST. NICHOLAS,
ASTOR HOUSE,
and at the
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 474 BROADWAY.

FAIRS.

CHARITY BAZAAR—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS,
Dec. 8 to 13, 1862,
At the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st.
Open from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THE LADIES OF ST. PETER'S EPISCOPAL Church, 20th-st., will hold a Fair for the benefit of the Sunday School of the Parish, at No. 178 9th-av., commencing MONDAY, Dec. 22, at 6 P. M., and continue Dec. 23 and 24, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Contributions will be thankfully received at No. 285 West 21st-st.

THE LADIES' FAIR AT THE BEEKMAN Hill M. E. Sunday School Hall, 50th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., is now open. Holiday Presents, Perfumery, Books, articles of dress, &c., on sale at low prices. The Hall is tastefully decorated and contains many attractions. Tickets of admission 10 cents.

THE LADIES OF ST. ALBAN'S EPISCOPAL Free Church will hold a Fair on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 16, 17, 18 and 19, in the Sunday-School Room of the church, 50th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., in aid of the funds of the church.

FAIR OF THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of the Memorial Free Church to aid the Church and the Poor, now open, during the days and evenings, from Monday, Dec. 15 until Christmas Eve, in the Sunday School Building, Hammond-st., corner of Waverley place.

THE FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Union Home School for Soldiers' children, is now open at the Home, No. 20 East 42d-st., afternoon and evening. Donations thankfully received.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
The afternoon Classes of WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS having nearly reached the full number, classes will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 1, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY.
No. 206 Eighth-av., near 21st-st. Pupils can now enter for the second quarter. Classes on Mondays and Thursdays, afternoon and evening. Also, a class for Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Call for circular.

BALLS.

THE 34TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—For the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1863,
at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers:
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
No. 46 Maiden-lane.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALBERT J. DELATOUR, Treasurer,
No. 25½ Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.
Have on hand new PIANOS, for sale and to rent,
At No. 726 Broadway.
A full supply of their elegant COTTAGE PIANOS.

"A TRULY WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT."—LOWELL MASON.
MASON & HAMLIN'S NEW HARMONIUMS, with AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, embodying the most important improvements effected in reed instruments for many years. In the language of the New-York *Musical Review*, these "enable the bellows of the instrument to approach even the *human* bellows—the lungs themselves—in capacity for expression."
For drawing-rooms, churches, schools, &c., MASON & HAMLIN'S Harmoniums are unrivaled. Prices, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, all styles, $45 to $200 each.
"In every respect they are far superior to anything I have ever seen, of the kind, in Europe or America."—GEO. WASHBURNE MORGAN.
"Your Organ-Harmoniums surpass anything in this line I have yet seen, whether French or American."—JOHN ZUNDEL.
"I prefer them to all others which I have touched, heard or seen."—WILLIAM MASON.
New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard. MASON BROTHERS.

$160.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $160; do., with carved legs, $175; do., with pearl keys, $250 and $300. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $140. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S, AND OTHER PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—New and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons to let and rent applied on purchase. Some fine Pianos, but little used, more desirable than cheap-made new ones. Price low. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway,
Between Prince and Houston.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. I invite the attention of the public to my stock of newly-improved Overstrung Grand and Square Pianofortes, which for their peculiar musical qualities of tone and power of durability stand unsurpassed. Every piano warranted for five years. GEO. STECK.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE LARGE BAY HORSE, sixteen hands high, heavy black mane and tail; seven years old. For particulars address Box No. 1,733, Post-office.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Army Movements Unimportant

No Immediate Engagement Anticipated.

Armed Rebellion in East Tennessee Against the Conscript Act.

Movements of the Guerrilla Morgan.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Dec. 11.

The news from our army is unimportant.

Reports from below say that Gen. BRAGG has gone to Mississippi, and that Gen. JOE JOHNSTON is Commander of the rebel army of East Tennessee.

The small-pox is raging at Chattanooga.

East Tennessee has rebelled to avoid the conscription and large numbers are in arms near Charlotte.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Dec. 12.

The cars have arrived slightly behind time. All is quiet along the road and in the vicinity of Nashville.

FORREST, TRIPLET and WOOD, with 3,000 to 4,000 men, were at Charlotte, Tenn., yesterday, intending to cross the Cumberland River at Palmyra or Martin's Shoals, between Fort Donelson and Clarksville; it is supposed for the purpose of cutting the railroad or to get supplies.

Col. STANLEY MATHEWS, with the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and other troops, made a bold dash into Franklin, Tenn., to-day, and drove the rebels from the place. Loss on each side very slight.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Dec. 11—Midnight.

Headquarters here are wholly unadvised of the recent events portrayed in the recent New-York and Philadelphia special dispatches, and while they admit the probability of their correctness, they cannot understand why they have not been posted up.

The train from Nashville, now five hours beyond time, has not yet arrived. The cause of the delay is unknown.

Gen. BOYLE has ordered the Provost-Marshal to empty the negro jails or pens of runaway contrabands, and has placed the negroes at work around the Military Prison, and will also employ them in other ways.

ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

Advices just received at headquarters dispel all apprehensions of an immediate engagement in Tennessee.

The guerrilla JOHN MORGAN was seven miles north of Murfreesboro to-day, organizing about 4,000 infantry and cavalry, with some artillery, for another raid into Kentucky.

CAIRO, Friday, Dec. 12.

Nothing is definitely known as to where the rebels in Mississippi have fallen back to. One report is that they have taken shelter behind By Block at Canton

The rainy season has commenced. Already it is with great difficulty that cannon and wagons can be transported.

Persons who have been carrying on trade in violation of Government regulations, have been arrested.

After the 15th, there will be no monopoly in the sale of newspapers on the military railroads. It will be put on a par with other legitimate traffic.

THE BATTLE OF FAYETTVILLE.

Gen. Blunt's Official Account.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE FRONTIER, BATTLE-FIELD NEAR FAYETTVILLE, Dec. 8.

To Maj.-Gen. Curtis:

This place on yesterday was the scene of a hard fought and bloody field, resulting in a complete victory of the Army of the Frontier.

The rebel forces, under Gens. HINDMAN, MARMADUKE, PARSONS, and FROST, numbered twenty-four thousand. I had been holding the enemy on the Boston Mountains for two days, skirmishing with their advance, holding them in check until Gen. HERRON could come up with reinforcements.

On the 7th they drove in my outposts, and got possession of a road by which they commenced a flank movement on my left during the night, while they made a heavy feint in front. Their object was to cut off communication between myself and Gen. HERRON, who was to be at Fayetteville at daylight.

They attacked Gen. HERRON at about 10 o'clock A. M., who, by gallant and desperate fighting, held them in check for three hours, until I came and attacked them in the rear. The fighting was desperate on both sides, and continued until it was terminated by the darkness of the night.

My command bivouacked on their arms, ready to renew the conflict at daylight in the morning. But the enemy had availed themselves of the night to retreat across the Boston Mountain.

The loss on both sides has been heavy. My loss in killed is small in proportion to the number of wounded. The enemy's loss, compared with ours, was at least four to one. My artillery made terrible destruction in their ranks. They had greatly the advantage in numbers and position. Yet Gens. HINDMAN and MARMADUKE acknowledged to me in an interview under a flag of truce, that they had been well whipped.

Among the enemy's killed, is Col. STEIN, formerly Brigadier-General of the Missouri State Guard.

The Nineteenth and Twentieth Iowa, Thirty-seventh Illinois, and Twenty-sixth Indiana Regiments, of Gen. HERRON's Division, suffered severely.

Gen. HERRON deserves great credit for the promptness with which he reinforced me, by forced marches from near Springfield, and also for his gallantry upon the field. Very respectfully,

JAS. G. BLUNT, Brigadier-General.

OPERATIONS OF THE BLOCKADERS.

Official Reports Received at the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 12.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, inclosing a report from Lieut.-Commander MCKEAN BUCHANAN, of the United States gunboat *Calhoun*, dated off Brashaw City, Nov. 28, stating that an expedition started from the *Calhoun*, on the 26th ult., up Bell River, and returned on the morning of the 28th, with a launch mounting a 12-pounder Dahlgreen howitzer, and two prisoners. The remainder of her crew escaped. She had on board sixty tents, and a few worthless shot-guns.

Commander BUCHANAN states that he learned the Rebel steamer *Victoria* was set fire to and blown up off Last Island, about two weeks before the date of his report. It appears she broke her piston-rod, and sent a boat up for assistance, when hearing that our forces were in possession of the place, they went back and set her on fire and deserted her.

Commander BUCHANAN learned from a rebel officer who came up with a flag of truce, that her crew had arrived in Franklina, La., and that the steamer was loaded with arms, ammunition, clothing, &c.

Acting Master FREDERICK CROCKER, commanding United States steamer *Kensington*, in Pensacola Bay, reports to the Navy Department, under date of the 25th of November, that on the 12th ult., the British schooner *Maria*, from Balize, Honduras, and on the 11th, the rebel schooner *Coruse*, from Havana, were taken in the attempt to run the blockade at Sabine Pass, and sent to Key West for adjudication. The vessels assisting in the capture were the *Rachel Seaman*, the prize schooner *Velocity* and the prize steamer *Dawn*—both the latter named by part of the officers and crew of the *Kensington*, but at the time under the command of Acting Master HOOPER as senior officer.

Commander CALDWELL, of the iron-clad gunboat *Essex*, reports to the Navy Department, of New-Orleans, under date of Dec. 3, that he seized at the depôt of the Baton Rouge and Opelousas Railroad 226 barrels of molasses and delivered it on board the storeship *Fear Not*, agreeable to the order of Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT. He states:

"This molasses is the produce of the enemy's country, and was transported to Baton Rouge upon a railroad in their possession and exclusive use, and intended for shipment up the river by a steamer which was expected the day after our arrival. Had it been intended for transportation across the river to Baton Rouge it would have still been subject to seizure, as in the rear of that place is a garrison of rebel soldiers, who exercise control over the place, and permit nothing to go forth except for the use of places in their possession."

A MIDNIGHT SPEECH BY VALLANDIGHAM

He is Serenaded at the New-York Hotel by Capt. Rynders, Ben. Wood, James McMasters, and a Host of Democrats.

His Bitter Attack on the President and the Administration.

A PEACE AND COMPROMISE SPEECH.

Capt. Rynders, Hon. Ben. Wood, Rev. C. C. Burr, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Thompson, formerly Mayor Wood's Private Secretary, Wm. Mulligan, Esq., and a host of the Democracy of the City, serenaded Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM and Hon. Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, at the New-York Hotel, last evening. The serenaders employed Dodworth's Band, and started from Thorp's Hotel shortly after 10 o'clock P. M. The music consisted of sundry stirring airs, among which "Dixie" was prominent, and decidedly welcome. After a few airs had been played, there were loud cries for VALLANDIGHAM, who was led to the balcony and introduced by Ex-Senator McMURRAY. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM commenced his address at nearly 11½ o'clock, and spoke substantially as follows:

MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S SPEECH.

MEN OF NEW-YORK: I thank you for your presence here to-night. I am assured that the persistent malignity and slanderous misrepresentations of an Abolition Press (applause) has not taken from me the confidence of my fellow-citizens of this City. [Applause, and a voice, "Never!"] I am glad, personally, to meet with you on this occasion. Aside from the compliment that is implied, I accept this as a testimonial that there are those in this great metropolis of the United States who are ready now, after an experiment of twenty months, to turn their thoughts from bloody intentions, to the contemplation of the prosperity and the blessings of peace in this land—peace not by separation, not by disunion, [applause,] but by a return to those instrumentalities alone by which the Constitution and the Union were first made by our fathers—[applause]—to the spirit of humanity, conciliation and of *compromise*—[applause]—to the spirit of the Declaration of the Fathers of our country—the foundations of this grandest and greatest temple of liberty, rooted strong and deep in the beginning of this Government. It is by these instrumentalities alone, in my deliberate judgement, that that fabric can be maintained and restored as our fathers founded it. [Applause.] There are those, indeed, who distinguish between the Union and the Constitution. I recognize no such distinction. As well might you attempt to separate the precious metal from the vase in which it is manufactured. If that material be destroyed the vase itself perishes. If the Constitution be destroyed the Union perishes with it. [Cries of "Good," "good," and applause.] I mean the Union as it was—[applause]—the Union as our fathers made it—[applause]—the Union of Washington—of Madison—of John Jay and Alexander Hamilton, [applause,] which gave us peace, prosperity, happiness, grandeur, glory and greatness, such as never belonged to another people since creation's dawn. [Applause.] The Union, which now is proclaimed to "the Union as it ought to be"—the man who attempts such a Union—a Union different from what descended to us, and all those blessings which our fathers gave us—the man who attempts such a Union, by whatsoever name he may be called, is a traitor. ["Bravo," and cheers.] Not for any such Union, it is the unity of despotism, not the unity of fraternal affection, or of independent and sovereign States which legislated for themselves. It would be a Union without freedom of the Press, without freedom of speech, without freedom from arrest, without freedom from search—unwarrantable, unreasonable and unconstitutional—without any of the guarantees which a free people have ever demanded; such is the Union which the Abolitionists of this land would set up for the American people, and which they proclaim is the Union as it ought to be. [Applause.] Not such as our fathers made—not such as in 1787 they established and consolidated for the protection and defence of the liberty of the white race of the United States. [Applause.] That Union I am ready to defend. You have been told that I was a Disunionist—I who have stood by the Union—I who am ready to stand by and defend, at the sacrifice of life, which your Abolitionists have not yet done. It is that Union, and that alone, which secures to the people of the United States, those born here and those not born here, but who come from foreign lands to this land of the free and home of the brave—which secures to us those guarantees which Englishmen, even living under a monarchy, demand. It is the Union and Constitution established by our fathers. It is for that that we who love our country, who serve it not with lip service alone, are willing to offer our lives, in the field if necessary, or our services in the councils of the nation, with whatever wisdom and capacity has been vouchsafed to us. It is that Union which we desire to see restored; that Constitution maintained forever. [Groans for GREELEY and "Father ABRAHAM."] I am here to-night to say to you solemnly, with sorrow, that if the Union and Constitution of which I have spoken are to be, the one restored and the other maintained, it is in and through the people of the United States acting through the instrumentality of the Democratic Party. [Applause.] There is no other way by which these blessed benefits can be secured and maintained to this people but by that party. [Applause.] I have no hope in the Executive of the United States. (Applause.) I am not of that number who seek to secure personal safety, for I scorn it. [Applause.] My birthright, if I have it at all, is to speak plainly, because I was born a freeman and mean to die a freeman. I am not willing to seek my own personal safety by compliments to the President of the United States. [Applause.] He deserves it not, and he has it not. (Hisses.) The Constitution and the laws of this land he has trodden under foot. He has arrested your citizens and our citizens of the West (hisses) without law and without constitutional authority incarcerated them in dungeons without subpœna, without trial by jury, without the benefit of counsel, without the right to be heard in their own defence, without that which two thousand years ago was the birthright of the Roman citizen—the right to know the offence wherewith he is charged.

A VOICE—How about Mrs. BRINSMADE?

He deserves not—the President deserves not, any compliments at the hands of the lovers of the Constitution. [Hisses and applause, which were continued for some minutes.] Let him obey that Constitution, let him respect the law and the rights of citizens—citizens who have made him what he is [applause]—who breathed the breath of life into him, and who can extinguish it, and will extinguish it, on the 4th of March 1864.

[Cries of "That's so," and tremendous cheers for GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.] Your hope is not from him; still less is it from the present Congress of the United States—not from the Senate, certainly, not from the House of Representatives. [Applause.] The sample of men who have learned nothing and forgotten nothing—men despised and repudiated at home, and yet going from their constituencies who have rejected them as unworthy and unprofitable servants, surrounded by the pestilential atmosphere of Washington—have repeated the foul wickednesses and crimes of the last six months. They have learned not the lessons of the last election, which should have taught them their duty [laughter and applause], they are determined and persistent in that course of conduct which has been prescribed to them by the leaders of their Abolition Party. I thank them for it, certainly, on my part; for, gentlemen, while I cannot forget that I am an American, I must rejoice that God Almighty has vindicated the saying of the ancients, "whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad." They will be placed where they can do nothing but face the consequences. We have the record of the people of the United States in the recent effect, which proclaimed to them the hatred and scorn which must attach to them hereafter. It came like a thunder-clap; they have forgotten it. Permit us to remind them of it. On the floors of Congress we are making up a record for them from which they cannot escape. There is a little free speech left there yet, but not the free speech of our ancestors; but we can place them on record and summon them to a tribunal of the people, to whose judgment we can appeal in this great controversy. Upon the records of the Senate and of the House and of the *Congressional Globe* we ask the judgment of the people and of posterity to the remotest generations. That judgment, the record will condemn those who have prostrated the Constitution, stricken down the Union and destroyed the rights and liberties of the people of America. [Applause.] You have no help in the present Congress—there is no good to come out of that Nazareth. I have been there to see. No, your help is in your own honest hearts, in yourselves alone, in your own strong arms—from these alone that salvation is to come. The people have never sought a remedy other than the Constitution and the law, and I solemnly believe that if these outrages had been perpetrated in England, France, Austria or Russia, the people, long since, would have risen in spontaneous insurrection. [Cries of "That's so."] Why did we not have it here? Because we have

A weapon truer set,
Better than the bayonet.

We have the ballot-box, and in that the people have pronounced their judgment. If that is not heeded, execution will soon follow. The mandates of the sovereigns of America shall be heard till the White House and the halls of Congress shall heed. The people have spoken.

spoken in thunder tones from Ohio and from Indiana; from Pennsylvania, the old Keystone State of the arch of this Union; from New-Jersey, that noble and gallant little State that never yet faltered in its duty; from New-York, the great Empire State. After that voice has been heard, even yet, men clothed with the power of Senators have proclaimed on the floor of Congress, after hearing of the arbitrary manner in which loyal citizens have been arrested, without due process of law or a chance to be heard in their defence, that where one arrest has been made fifty more men ought to have been arrested. Now, we, the people, tell those in authority that if law is thus to be trampled under foot—if the dearest rights of freemen are to be set at naught, and if these outrages are to be further carried on, then there will be not only fifty arrests made, but many more than fifty, and those who are arrested will perish, but it will not be us. It will be Cain, not Abel, who will suffer. But I am for obtaining redress under the Constitution. We of the West, and I trust you, too, here in New-York, are determined to have our injuries redressed, and we demand "measure for measure heaped full and running over." Why, it was only the other day that an act passed the Senate, and it will soon pass the House of Representatives, giving the President of the United States, nay, not only the President, but all his minions that have been engaged in this work of arbitrarily arresting American freemen, a general amnesty, thus endeavoring to free them from any suit for damages for their unwarrantable exercise of power. The right of *habeas corpus* is especially guaranteed to the people by the Constitution of the United States, and it can only be suspended in case of insurrection or rebellion; yet, this act of Congress pretends to authorize ABRAHAM LINCOLN to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in all the loyal States. Is there any rebellion in the State of New-York? Is there any in Pennsylvania? Yes, there were rebellions in those States on the 14th of October and the 4th of November last—a great insurrection of freemen who spoke through the ballot-box.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM closed with a reiteration of his love for the Union and Constitution.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, was introduced by STEPHEN P. RUSSELL, and made a brief address.

The proceedings did not close till 1 A. M.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 12.

The examination of Maj.-Gen. KEYES, relative to the various conferences of the Corps, Commanders and Gen. McCLELLAN, referred to by the latter in his testimony, was continued. He said that at the conference at Fairfax Court-house, Gen. McCLELLAN spoke of some troops then in the Shenandoah Valley, as one portion of the troops for the defence of Washington, and the unattached regiments in the vicinity as the other. He thought Gen. McCLELLAN spoke also of the troops that were to arrive, but not in definite terms. The President had imposed upon the Corps Commanders the duty of making definite arrangements for the defence of the Capital. It was, therefore, resolved upon by the majority of the council on the 12th of March, that all the forts on the Virginia side, on the right bank, must be fully garrisoned; the forts on the Washington side, occupied, and that there would be, in addition, a covering or movable force of 25,000 troops on the Virginia side. This was the opinion of Gens. McDOWELL, HEINTZELMAN and the witness; but Gen. SUMNER was of the opinion that the number of troops to be left for the defence of Washington, including the forts, should be 40,000. The force in the Shenandoah Valley was not included among these troops, nor did the witness consider this force applicable for the defence of Washington.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

COURT-MARTIAL OF GEN. PORTER.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 12.

Major-Gen. Heintzleman was examined briefly, but nothing important was elicited.

Major-Gen. McDowell was examided with regard to his position, and also that of Gen. Porter, on and during the day of the battle at Manassas, on the 29th day of August. He testified in effect that previous to receiving the joint order set out in the specifications, which was directed to both him and Gen. Porter, he had, as senior officer commanding the two corps, taken steps to secure the same ends. After receiving the order, he gave certain directions to Gen. Porter in regard to the movement of his (Porter's) Corps, and then left Gen. Porter with his own (McDowell's) Corps to take part in the action. While on his way he met a messenger with an order to Gen. Porter, which order he examined, and which in effect gave the very same directions he himself had already given. So far as he knew, Gen. Porter had taken no part in the action of the 29th.

Gen. McDowell was cross-examined at some length, but nothing was elicited affecting the testimony he had given on the direct examination. The examination will be continued to-morrow.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-DAY'S MATINEE.—For the last *matinée* of the season Mr. GRAU offers the somewhat unusual attractions of three *prime donne* in one opera—that opera "Il Ballo in Maschera," in which GUERRABELLA, CORDIER and MORENSI will individually and severally sing. The weather smiles upon Mr. GRAU, and the last *matinée* of the season, with its liberal allotment of *prime donne*, will undoubtedly prove a great success. It is something to see a masked ball, with its sombre dominoes and mysterious rustling silks, its furtive fans, and prevailing "gas and galters"—to see the Countess Sweetcake glide up to the Grand Duke of Thunder and Lightning, and recognize him by a rose worn in his button-hole. And all this brings the people out.

LAST NIGHT'S ERNANI.—A very excellent house greeted "Ernani" last evening, though the expansive powers of the Academy were by no means tested to their fullest capacity. To bring an immense crowd, either a goat or a General is necessary, and last night neither were there. In the part of *Elvira*, Madame LORINI fully sustained the reputation she has achieved in this country in other parts, and justifies the indorsement which she brings from foreign critics in this somewhat difficult *rôle*. AMODIO as *Carlo*, was in unusually good voice, and the same may be said of SUSINI and MACCAFERRI—the former as *Sylvia* and the latter as *Ernani*.

Between the second and third acts, Mlle. CORDIER—without the goat accompaniment—sang the shadow aria from "Dinorah." The fourth act of "La Traviata" was not given, as announced, owing to indisposition on the part of BRIGNOLI—rheumatism we believe—but in its stead Madame GUERRABELLA sang the popular Brindisi, from the opera of Martha.

BENEFIT OF JT GRAU.—The artists of the Academy of Music have tendered to Mr. GRAU a complimentary benefit, which will take place on Monday evening—the last night of the season. Mr. GRAU, during his frequent seasons at the Academy, has earned the title of the artists' friend. At times, when other managers were either frightened or incapable, he has filled the breach, enabled a large number of singers to make their talents known, and supplied the public with good entertainment. The quiet, gentlemanly way in which these difficult feats have been accomplished, have won for Mr. GRAU the hearty esteem of all who know him, and hence the complimentary benefit to which we have referred. Some interesting and kindly correspondence has taken place between Mr. BRIGNOLI and Mr. GRAU on the subject, which, if we had the space, we would gladly publish. As it is, we must content ourselves with saying that the opera of "I Puritani," an act from "Traviata," and a scene from another opera, will be performed—a selection which includes in the distribution all the principal artists of the establishment.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Dr. BIRD's play of the "Broker of Bogota," was revived here last evening to an overflowing house. It is a work that need not be discussed at length, having survived criticism, and won a place in the limited repertoire of American plays. The principal part, *Febro the Broker*, is played by Mr. FORREST, and although hardly affording that popular tragedian a fair scope for the display of his powers, it enables him at least to show some of his best qualities. The performance, indeed, was sufficient to indicate that the artist's conception was immeasurably superior in emotional suggestiveness to the dramatist's crude sketch. We have rarely seen Mr. FORREST to such advantage as in the fourth act. Every word was weighted with honest meaning, every look and movement suggested by propriety. We do not know how this character ranks with others that Mr. FORREST has made famous, but we are sure that the performance was all that art and discretion could desire. We need scarcely add that it was a complete success.

Mr. FORREST was very ably supported by Mr. WHEATLEY and Mrs. PONISI, and carefully, if not so successfully, by the other members of the company.

IRVING HALL.—Miss TERESA CARRENO, the child pianist, will give her only *Matinée* to-day, at 12 o'clock, assisted by Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. THEODOR THOMAS and Sig. ABELLA. As it is the last occasion that this charming child can appear at this establishment, there will, we hope, be an encouraging attendance.

Discovery of a Union Plot in Texas.

EXECUTION OF ABOUT FIFTY OF THE PARTIES IMPLICATED.

From the Texas Republican, Nov. 1.

A week or two ago we gave a brief account of the trouble in Cook County, growing out of the discovery of a treasonable plot to surrender that portion of the State to Federal authority. Cook County is a border county, contiguous to the Indian Territory, and is thinly inhabited, a great portion of the settlers being originally from Ohio and Indiana. It seems there was a secret organization formed, having signs, grips and passwords. The members were sworn to secrecy, and those found worthy were intrusted with three degrees. The first degree bound the member to secrecy and to avenge a brother member's blood. The second degree was confined to robbing, jayhawking, &c. The third contemplated the reëstablishment of the old Union.

By some means the whole plot was discovered, and created intense excitement. About seventy men were arrested, the most of them, as we understand, low characters, with here and there a man of limited influence. About twenty-four of them were tried and executed, when the community was freshly excited by the intelligence that the son of a hotel-keeper at Gainesville (whose name we do not recollect) had been waylaid and massacred several miles from town.

Col. WM. C. YOUNG and several others went out to get the body, but had not reached the spot when some one in ambush shot YOUNG through the head, killing him instantly. Such was the exasperation caused by these assassinations that the community hung several others. The number executed in Cook County, at last accounts, reached forty-two, and two others were shot in attempting to make their escape. The extent of the plot was not known, but it was not supposed to be very extensive. How could it be, when there are probably not a thousand Union men, if so many, in the State? It was traced, however, to Grayson County; some few arrests had been made at Sherman, and one man was condemned to be hung. Others, it was expected, would be summarily dealt with.

Since writing the foregoing it is rumored that several persons have been hung in Grayson County, and among them a Dr. LIVELY.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LADIES' FAIR IN THE BEEKMAN HILL M. E CHURCH.—A Fancy Fair on quite an extensive scale is in progress at the Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, in Fiftieth street, between First and Second avenues. The Fair commenced yesterday and is announced to last for a week. All the knickknacks usually for sale on such occasions are offered for disposal by the young ladies connected with the Church, and they appear to have no lack of customers. There are, too, plenty of things of a more useful description to suit purchasers of a practical turn of mind. There is a small charge asked for admission to this Fair: ten cents—fifty cents being the price of a season ticket. Attractions, though, are provided in the shape of music and speeches additional to those of the fair proprietors of stalls, though these alone ought to be enough to crowd the Sunday School Hall with visitors.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—As will be seen from the advertisement elsewhere, Rev. Mr. PEGG, pastor of the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, will preach morning and evening. The morning subject will be, *God answering by Fire*, and in the evening, *The Little Child, God's Representative of Greatness*. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather last Sabbath, the church was well filled, many of the auditors not having entered a place of worship for years before.

POSTPONED.—The meeting in behalf of the suffering poor of France, which was to have been held yesterday afternoon, was postponed until Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the same place.

[Advertisement.]

PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.—The cheapest and best soap, for all washing purposes, that has ever been brought before the people. Used by the editors of all the daily and weekly papers in New-York and Brooklyn, and by intelligent families generally. Sold by grocers generally. Manufactured by JAMES PYLE, No. 350 Washington-street, corner of Franklin-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A HAPPY COMBINATION.—Next to a nice bonnet a lady loves a rich, comfortable set of Furs, and if there is any article of a gentleman's outfit which she can admire, that article is the Hat. We have always looked upon KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, as the particular favorite with gentlemen, on account of the excellency and beauty of his Hats; but we now find that he has an equal claim upon the fair sex. His stock of Furs is the largest and richest, as his Hats are the finest and best.

[Advertisement.]

MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, and business men, would find it useful to consult Phrenology, to learn their special qualifications for particular departments. One can buy, another sell best. One can keep accounts, another extend the business. For full written descriptions of character, call on Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THIS WILL BE A GALA DAY AT BARNUM'S.—That superb play, "Colleen Bawn," which has so delighted thousands there this week, will be given this afternoon and evening. What a rush of ladies and children! It's just the thing to amuse and interest them. Besides, they will see Commodore NUTT, the Fat Woman, the beautiful fish, &c., &c., and all for 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

LAWYERS, JUDGES and STATESMEN will find Phrenology of great practical utility in their professions. It will reveal the true character of clients, jurymen and legislators. Examinations, with full written descriptions, given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

DAY—GRIMSTEED.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 11, by Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., assisted by Rev. C. S. Robinson, Mr. ELIAS H. DAY to Miss LEONORA GRIMSTEED, eldest daughter of Henry Grimsteed, Esq. No cards.

FREEMAN—VANDERHOOF.—On Thursday, Dec. 11, 1862, by Rev. W. H. Ten Eyck, Mr. HENRY C. FREEMAN, of Ravenswood, L. I., to Miss MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Jacob T. Vanderhoof, Esq., of New-York.

FLOYD-JONES—LORD.—At Greenport, L. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 10, by Rev. Edward Stratton, EDWARD FLOYD-JONES, of Stockton, Cal., to MARY, daughter of the late Dr. Lord.

HILL—OAKLEY.—On Friday, Dec. 12, by Rev. Isaac M. See, JOHN WARREN HILL, U. S. N., to Miss JULIA H. OAKLEY, eldest daughter of John Oakley, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

WETMORE—McEWEN.—At Christ Church, Stratford, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 10, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., VICTORY E. WETMORE, of this City, to Miss JEANNIE L., daughter of Robert D. McEwen, Esq., of Stratford.

DIED

BROWN.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 11, JOHN F., son of Wm. B. Brown, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Annunciation, in 14th-st., near 7th-av., on Saturday, at 11 A. M.

☞ California papers please copy.

CROSBY.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 10, Mr. CHESTER CROSBY, of Southeast, Putnam County, N. Y.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 13th inst., at his late residence, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DEAGLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, of scarlet fever, MATILDA VIRGINIA, aged 2 years and 9 months, and GEORGE YALLALEE, aged 11 months, beloved children of Lorenzo D. and Elizabeth Deagle.

The friends of the family, the members of Normal Lodge, No. 523, of F. and A. M., Companions of Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8, and members of Beacon Lodge, No. 208, of I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend their funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 14, from the residence of their parents, No. 264 West 18th-st. Funeral will take place at 1 o'clock. Their remains will be interred in Greenwood.

DICKERSON.—At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 10, Judge DICKERSON, Judge of the United States District Court for New-Jersey.

His funeral will take place on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 12½ o'clock, from St. Paul's Church, Paterson. The train of the Erie Railroad leaves from Chambers-st. wharf at 11 o'clock A. M.

DORIS.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 11, ELIZABETH DORIS, the beloved wife of John Doris, of the Townland of Drummulland, Parish of Artboe, County of Derry, Ireland, aged 45 years.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 13, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, John Doris, No. 9 Carmine-st. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

☞ California papers please copy.

FREEMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 10, ELIZA FREEMAN, widow of Dr. Alfred Freeman, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, Rev. D. Irving and Wm. L. Skidmore, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 73 Union-place, corner of 4th-av. and 19th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

FROST.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 12, JAMES FROST, aged 70 years, 4 months and 7 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday morning next, at 9½ o'clock, from No. 53 Ryerson-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Rockville Centre, L. I., for interment. He lived and died an honest man.

☞ Hempstead papers please copy.

HUNT.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 12, MARY JANE, wife of Henry G. Hunt.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, the 14th inst., at at 10½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, in 85th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Thursday evening, after a lingering illness, ELIZABETH WATSON JACKSON, in the 65th year of her age

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 16 West 19th-st., on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Belfast papers please copy.

JOYCE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 11, ISABELLA JOYCE, in the 90th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 118 East 17th-st., on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LOSEE.—At Jamaica, L. I., of congestion of the brain, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, infant son of Andrew S. and Mary C. Losee, aged 5 months and 19 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at Jamaica, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave South Ferry every hour.

L'HOMMEDIEU.—Drowned in Hong Kong Harbor, China, on Wednesday, May 28, WARD B., son of Nathaniel C. and Jane M. L'Hommedieu, aged 22 years and 9 months.

MAY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 11, 1862, ALLEN MAY, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 178 Adams-st., on Saturday, at 2½ P. M.

OCKERSHAUSEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, of congestion of the lungs, MARY FRANCES OCKERSHAUSEN, daughter of Rev. B. Redford, in the 14th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her uncle, Geo. P. Ockershausen, No. 176 East 19th-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

OSGOOD.—At Newbern, N. C., on Tuesday, Dec. 2, SAMUEL OSGOOD, of this City, aged 53 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, Gilbert, Clinton, and Samuel, and of his brother-in-law, E. G. Burling, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 279 West 22d-st., on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

RYCKMAN.—At Liverpool, on Friday, Nov. 21, 1862, MARY DELIA, wife of G. W. Ryckman, Jr., of this City, aged 32 years.

The funeral services will be held at St. Thomas' Church, at 1 o'clock on Saturday, the 13th inst. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 11, 1862, THOMAS M. SMITH, in the 53d year of his age, of the firm of Smith, Rhodes & Co., Richmond, Va.

His friends, and those of his brother, Charles H. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Mary Smith, No. 66 Montague-place.

SWIFT.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 11, Mrs. ELMINA CARY SWIFT, formerly of Cincinnati, aged 31 years.

Her friends, and those of her sisters, Phœbe and Alice Cary, are requested, without further invitation, to attend her funeral on Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from the house of Mrs. Savin, No. 90 East 12th-st.

WALLACE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 12, JULIETTE, wife of Wm. S. Wallace, and daughter of N. F. Thompson, of New-Haven

Funeral services at No. 369 Henry-st., this day (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock noon. Friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Emma Dean, from Matamoras—G. L. Pierce, L. Damon, J. J. Wirt, F. Heerwagen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 16 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon rises...11 43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12 12 | Gov. Island. 1 01 | Hell Gate.... 2 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 12.

Arrived.

Steam transport Dudley Buck, Crane, Beaufort, N. C., in ballast and passengers to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamship Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship John C. Boynton, (of Richmond, Me.,) Fuller, St. Vincent, C. de V., 10th ult., in ballast to master. Left no Am. vessels.

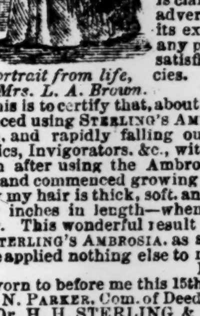
Ship Helene, (Brem.,) Raschen, Bremen and Cuxhaven Oct. 5, with mdse. and 350 passengers to order.

Ship Conquest, (of Boston,) Sears, Port Royal, S. C., 8th inst., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Ship Hibernia, Whitfield, New-Bedford 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Columbus, (Brem.,) Gerdis, Hamburg 44 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had 4 deaths and 2 births.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA,



Portrait from life, of Mrs. L. A. Brown.

For the hair, is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs, and aside from its neatness, permanency and gloss, it is medically adapted to preserve and add to the beauty of the hair. *The only article yet discovered that will cure the Disease of the Scalp, and cause the Hair to Grow.*

In offering the "AMBROSIA," we do so with the assurance that it will be found fully equal to all that is claimed for it. The limits of an advertisement will not admit of all its excellencies being named, but any person desiring, can be fully satisfied by inquiring at our Agencies.

This is to certify that, about eighteen months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft, and glossy, and is five feet and four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.

Mrs. LUCY A. BROWN.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of April, 1861.

H. N. PARKER, Com. of Deeds, City Hall, New-York.

Dr. H. H. STERLING & EDWARD KENDALL, Proprietors, No. 493 Broadway, New-York.

CHINESE, JAPANESE, MANILLA AND EAST INDIA DRESS GOODS.

Japanese and Chinese Fancy Goods in great variety; American Indian Goods. Irish Bog Oak and Horse-hair ORNAMENTS, Chinese, French and Indian Fans, new styles; White and Colored Pineapple, for ball and evening dresses; and many other novel articles, to be procured only at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway. Persons in search of Holiday Gifts are invited to call and inspect our assortment.

FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 653 Broadway.

AT TILMAN'S, NO. 712 BROADWAY.

GREAT SALE OF BONNETS AND HEAD-DRESSES, For fifteen days, to commence on the 8th of December, Mr. Telman will sell a splendid stock of rich Bonnets and Head-dresses, the best articles at the very lowest price.

Bonnets, in French black silk velvet, from $12.

Head-dresses, with bouquet de corsage, from $8.

N. B.—All the articles are marked in plain figure.

L. TILMAN, No. 712 Broadway.

PURE GLYCERINE SOAP, MADE BY F. S. CLEAVER.

Delicate in perfume, very emollient in lather and warranted not to injure the skin. Sold by first-class drug, grocery and fancy stores; wholesale depôt Nos. 31 and 34 Dey-st., New-York. J. C. ROYSTON.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE, held Dec. 10, 1862, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Regular Republican Ward Associations, represented in the Republican Central Committee, shall meet on the 18th day of December, at their respective headquarters, and elect five delegates to the Republican Central Committee, and five delegates to the Young Men's Central Committee for the ensuing year.

Notices of the election for delegates in each Ward Association shall be signed by the President and Secretary of each Republican Ward Association, and the call for such meeting be published in the daily papers at least two days previous to the election being held.

The President of each Ward Association shall appoint at least three Inspectors, to superintend the election in their respective Wards, and it shall be the duty of said Inspectors to conduct the election in accordance with the call of the Republican Central Committee and the constitution of the Ward Association.

The polls shall be open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock in each and every Ward.

No person shall be allowed to vote at such election unless he shall have been duly elected a member of the Ward Association in which he offers his vote.

The Inspectors, in all cases, shall keep a record of the persons voting, count the votes and report the result to the President of the Association, or the proper officer thereof. Said President or officers shall have power to certify the election and sign the credentials of those elected.

The delegates elected to the Central and Young Men's Central Committees shall meet at the Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-sts. as follows: The delegates to the Central Committee, on the second Wednesday of January, at 7½ o'clock P. M.; and the Delegates to the Young Men's Central Committee, on the third Wednesday of January, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

It shall be the duty of each of the Chairmen of the Central Committees of 1862 to be present at the first meetings of the Central Committees for 1863, to call said meeting to order for the organization

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Chairman.

HENRY H. HURLAT, SPENCER KIRBY, } Secretaries.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 22, 1862.

13, 56, 68, drew	$30,000
17, 30, 31, drew	10,000
5, 38, 51, drew	10,000
47, 48, 49, drew	5,450
31, 56, 68, drew	5,000
17, 31, 56, drew	5,000
17, 30, 38, drew	5,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $500, and 30,209 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $522,912.

For information or circulars address

J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

SMITH & BROTHER.

BREWERS OF

XX AMBER

AND

XXX PALE ALES,

PORTER,

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON ALES,

EXTRA STOUT,

FOR FAMILY AND CITY USE OR EXPORTATION.

ALSO,

TONIC BITTER ALE,

AND A VERY CHOICE LOT OF

STOCK ALE.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

J. McPHERSON SMITH. DONALD SMITH.

IS THERE any VIRTUE in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,

No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.

Numerous Certificates as above.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

AN APPEAL FOR THE SUFFERING OPERATIVES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The blow struck at our national existence has fallen heavily upon the operatives of Europe, and it is announced to us that in England there is unusual suffering and a year of scarcity.

"The agony of Lancashire," says the London *Times*, "is every day becoming more acute, and before the Winter is ended the sufferings of the people will prove the greatest national trial that we have had since the Irish famine."

When the Irish famine prevailed in 1847 the American people, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, gladly gave of their abundance; our Government furnished transportation for the food; the British Government afforded facilities for its distribution; and the Queen, whose virtues fully illustrate her words, recognized the friendliness of the act.

Again we are called upon in the name of humanity to relieve men, women and children, who are compelled, without fault of their own, to face a more fearful enemy than war. The appeal comes to those to whom God in His Providence has been most bountiful. Amid all the trials, He has permitted us to meet in the defence of National unity and constitutional freedom, unsatisfied hunger has had no place; and despite the withdrawal of an army of citizens to protect the liberties of the Republic, the labors of those who remained have been so plentifully blessed, that America is able, from her surplus, to export largely to other countries.

Let us not be unmindful at this moment of the responsibilities imposed upon us by the munificence of the Ruler of nations, nor permit our sorrows and burdens to lead us to forget, or to undervalue, the peculiar duties that belong to our position. Our agricultural efforts extended over a wide and fertile territory, as yet thinly populated, have made our land one of the granaries, to which the nations of Europe that subsist chiefly by manufactures now look for food; and the operatives of Lancashire temporarily deprived of American cotton, have more than ever occasion for American corn.

Let that corn be forwarded with the generosity that becomes a people who have undergone the greatest trial that can befall a nation; and who know the value of sympathy promptly tendered in the moment of misfortune. Let us show our gratitude to Providence for all its mercies, by recognizing the claims of Christian brotherhood, and hasten to relieve the want whose sharp cry comes to us across the ocean.

The Homestead act of Congress, which gives to each settler in our Western Territories, without regard to his nationality, one hundred and sixty acres of the public land, offers to every foreigner a welcome and a home; but a threatening Winter of suffering demands instant relief, and reminds us of the ancient proverb—"He gives twice who gives quickly."

There is reason to believe, from significant indications, not alone in New-York, but throughout the country, that the people need no urging to activity in this cause, but rather wait with impatience the necessary organization for the convenient transmission of their gifts.

To this end the undersigned, who have been appointed by the citizens of New-York to act in concert with similar bodies, urgently recommend the citizens of every city, town and village throughout the Union to call public meetings, and appoint Committees to collect and remit moneys and food to Committees on the seaboard; and they respectfully ask the Clergy of all denominations at once to bring the subject before their congregations, and to take up collections, that all, according to their ability, may unite in this national and truly Christian work.

They confidently believe that the Railroad Companies and the owners of vessels on the lakes, whose prosperity of late has been largely augmented by the increase of our agricultural products, will cheerfully furnish gratuitous transportation for all donations of food, and that our enterprising shipowners will exhibit the like liberality in furnishing freight room to Europe. They anticipate ready assistance from the country at large, but rely especially upon our food-producing States for prompt and generous contributions from the grain accumulated on their hands.

The undersigned have already received, as will appear by the report of their Treasurer, large donations, which they hail as an earnest of those to come, and they repeat with pleasure the announcement that by the liberality of Messrs. N. L. & G. GRISWOLD, a new ship of eighteen hundred tons burden has been placed at their disposal. They propose to transmit the provisions they shall receive, and those which they may purchase, as rapidly and economically as possible, commencing the work without delay, and making such arrangements with persons of probity in Great Britain as shall insure their immediate and judicious distribution.

JOHN C. GREEN, Chairman, No. 71 South-st.
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, Secretary, 69 Wall-st.
A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.

Or to any member of the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, Chairman, No. 19 Cliff-st.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, No. 72 South-st.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL, No. 38 Burling-slip.
S. B. CHITTENDEN, No. 350 Broadway.
THOMAS TILESTON, No. 45 Wall-st.
JOHN C. GREEN, No. 71 South-st.
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

REV. DR. ANDERSON WILL PREACH THE annual sermon before the Young Men's Mission Society of the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, in the church between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.